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JAPAN, 1846-1860

Material and Sources
of
Chapter XVIII, Volume II
(Part One)

History of the United States Marine Corps

By

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(Notes and Index will be found in Part Two)

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(Only two hundred copies made)

First Edition
September 21, 1932

1952, 1953, 1954

Statistical and Technical
of
Chemical Waste Volume II
(Part One)

Report of the United States Atomic Energy

Atomic Energy Commission, U.S. Atomic
Energy Commission
Statistical Section

(These and later will be found in Part One)

(These are located under other)

Printed at
Washington, D.C., 1955

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This compilation is not the final manuscript of this Chapter but represents only material and sources upon which it will be based. Since the information expressed in this History required original research, which has not been completed, it was decided to publish it first in mimeographed form. Considerable additional information will have been collected by the time it is desirable to write the final manuscript for printing. It is purposely made voluminous in order to make public, details of early Marine Corps History that obviously will not be included in a printed work because of lack of space. The plan provides for seven large volumes divided into appropriate chapters.

If details concerning the participation of the Navy and Army in any operation or incident described herein do not appear, such omission occurs only because it is impracticable in a history of this character to set forth more than the work of the Marines themselves. To do more than this would extend the history beyond a practical scope and size. In many of the operations described, the Navy or the Army, or both, have been present in greater strength than the Marines, and full credit is here given for their splendid achievements.

Only two hundred copies of this chapter have been made. If for any reason those to whom it is sent do not desire to retain it please inform the Historical Section, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, D.C. and arrangements will be made for its return.

As a matter of convenience this chapter is divided into two parts.

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(McClellan, Hist., U.S.M.C., 1st ed., II,
Ch. XVIII, p--)

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CHAPTER XVIII, VOLUME TWO

JAPAN, 1846-1860

President Andrew Jackson in 1832 despatched Edmund Roberts to the Far East to negotiate treaties with Cochin-China, Siam and Muscat. He was also authorized to institute a separate mission to Japan if he found the "prospect favorable." ¹ He sailed on the Peacock, commanded by Captain David Geisinger, from Boston in March, 1832. ² Mr. Roberts visited China, Cochin-China, and Siam. A treaty of amity and commerce with Siam was completed in March, 1833. For some reason Mr. Roberts did not make the proposed visit to Japan. Second Lieutenant H. W. Fowler, who commanded the Marines of the Peacock, and other officers, accompanied Mr. Roberts on his visits ashore. ² In 1835, when about to leave Washington on his second embassy to the Orient, Mr. Roberts was directed to go to Japan and make an attempt to open negotiations for a treaty with Japan. ³ He visited the Far East with the Peacock and Enterprise and exchanged ratifications of the treaty with Siam at Bangkok in March 1836. Commodore Edmund P. Kennedy commanded this East India Squadron and was of great assistance to Mr. Roberts. ³ Mr. Roberts died in China before making the effort to visit Japan and Commodore Kennedy, ⁴ having no instructions, did not proceed there.

The first exploring expedition sent out by the United States government, sailed from Norfolk, in August of 1838. It was commanded by Lieutenant Charles Wilkes whose flag flew from the Vincennes. Among other things Secretary of the Navy

James K. Paulding ordered him to "proceed to the coast of Japan, taking in your route as many doubtful islands as possible, and you have permission to pass through the Straits of Sangar into the Sea of Japan, where you may spend as much time as is compatible with your arrival at the proper season in the Sea of Sooloo or Mindoro." On November 27, 1841, Wilkes sailed from the Hawaiian Islands for the Far East. Owing to the lateness of the season and the loss of the Peacock, he abandoned the proposed visit to Japan. The Vincennes and Flying Fish⁵ arrived at Manila on January 3, 1842.

Calob Cushing was appointed Commissioner to China by President John Tyler in May, 1843. He landed at Macao from the U.S.S. Brandywine⁶ on February 27, 1844.⁷ Commodore Foxhall A. Parker commanded the East India Squadron and First Lieutenant Archibald H. Gillespie commanded the Marines of the Brandywine. Mr. Cushing negotiated the first treaty between⁸ China and the United States, and conceived the idea that⁹ Japan might be induced to follow the example of China. His views were communicated to President Tyler who, through Secretary of State John C. Calhoun, in 1844, sent Cushing "full¹⁰ power to treat with the Japanese authorities." Mr. Cushing¹⁰ left China before the arrival of Calhoun's letter.

On April 15, 1845, Secretary of State James Buchanan wrote Alexander H. Everett, who had succeeded Cushing, clothing him with full power to negotiate a commercial treaty with¹⁰ Japan. Mr. Everett went out in the Columbus (Captain Thomas

W. Wyman) which flew the broad pennant of Commodore James
10 Biddle. Mr. Everett was taken ill enroute and left the Col-
1 umbus at Rio Janeiro, after transferring his powers to Biddle.
The orders of Commodore Biddle, however, had anticipated such
a contingency and directed him that if Mr. Everett could not
gain access to Japanese ports he was "to persevere in the
design, yet not in such a manner as to excite a hostile feel-
11 ing, or a distrust of the government of the United States."
12

The Columbus anchored below Macao on December 24, 1845.
13 The Vincennes arrived at Macao on January 5, 1846. Twelve
14 men on the Columbus died of "Asiatic cholera" at Manila.
15 The Columbus and Vincennes arrived Amoy on June 5, 1846, and
sailed from there to the Chusan Islands. Biddle then visited
Ningpo and Shanghai on the Vincennes and later rejoined the
15 Columbus.

In July Biddle decided to proceed to Japan. He wrote
Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft that on July 7, 1846
"as your instructions direct me to ascertain if the ports of
Japan are accessible, I proceeded upon leaving the coast of
China towards the coast of Japan."
16 The Columbus, (Wyman)
and the Vincennes, (Paulding) sailed from the Chusan Islands
17 on July 7, 1846, the very day that Commodore John Drake Sloat
18 hoisted the American Flag over California at Monterey, dur-
ing the Mexican War. These two vessels anchored in Yodo Bay
19 on the 20th. "Before reaching the anchorage" a Japanese
Officer "with a Dutch interpreter," boarded the Columbus.

"He inquired what was my object in coming to Japan", reported
16
Biddle. He was informed that Biddle "came as a friend to
ascertain whether Japan had, like China, opened her ports to
foreign trade, and if she had, to fix by treaty the conditions
on which American vessels should trade with Japan." 16 On re-
quest of the Japanese, this was reduced to writing and handed
20 to them. Upon anchoring, the two American war vessels were
surrounded "by a vast number of boats belonging to the govern-
ment" and the vessels were soon "thronged with Japanese." 16
All this was allowed in order to show a friendly disposition. 21
Biddle later ascertained these boats were present to prevent
16 any communication with the shore.

"Permission to land" was denied the Americans. "To my
enquiry whether I would be allowed to go ashore" the Japanese
officer "replied in the negative" reported Biddle. 16 The Jap-
anese objected to our boats passing between the Columbus
"and the Vincennes;" "but as I insisted upon it" the Japanese
yielded, reported Biddle. 16

On the following morning "an officer, apparently of high
rank" boarded the Columbus. "He stated that foreign ships,
upon entering a port of Japan, always landed their guns,
muskets, swords, etc." but Biddle told him it was impossible
16 for us to do so."

Biddle offered copies of the treaties with China but the
16 Japanese refused to receive them.

The Japanese informed Commodore Biddle that his letter

had been sent to the Emperor, at some distance from Yedo, and that an answer was expected in five or six days. Not receiving a reply by the 25th Biddle expressed his surprise and requested that the Governor of Yedo be informed that he "desired an answer as early as possible."

On July 27th a Japanese officer, accompanied by a suite of eight persons, carried the Japanese answer to the Columbus. In effect the reply was that the Japanese would only trade with the Chinese and the Dutch. "It wont be allowed that America make a treaty with Japan or trade with her, as the same is not allowed any other nation." "Concerning strange lands, all things are fixed at Nagasaki, but not here in the Bay; therefore you must depart as quickly as possible and not come any more in Japan."

Biddle learned that it had been the habit of the Japanese from time immemorial not to trade with foreigners. All nations were treated alike. It was admitted that the Japanese were different from other nations in this respect but every nation has a right to manage its affairs in its own way. The trading with the Dutch at Nagasaki was not to be taken as a precedent as it was only a small amount, with only a few of them, and of no importance. "The Emperor positively refuses the permission you desire," concluded the missive, and "earnestly advises you to depart immediately and to consult your own safety by not appearing again upon our coast."

Biddle on this date had an "occurrence of an unpleasant

character." "I was requested to go on board the junk" to receive the "Emperor's letter." He refused at first insisting that the letter be delivered to him on board the Columbus. "To this the officer assented, but added that my letter having been delivered on board an American ship, he thought the Emperor's letter should be delivered on board the Japanese vessel." Biddle decided to gratify the Japanese and so informed the interpreter who went on board the junk. "At the moment I was stepping on board, a Japanese on the deck of the junk gave me a blow or push which threw me back into the boat!" Biddle returned to the Columbus and there received the letter and apologies.

16

The Marines of the Columbus were commanded by Captain Henry B. Tyler, First Lieutenant Nathaniel Sheafe Waldron and Second Lieutenant John C. Cash. Those of the Vincennes were in charge of Orderly Sergeant Henry Larimer.

24

And so Commodore Biddle's courteous invitation for friendly commercial intercourse was not accepted. Notwithstanding the prudence and discretion with which he had made the overture, he had failed to prevail on the Japanese to relax the system by which that Empire was closed to the trade of the Christian world, with the exception of the limited privileges acceded to the Dutch to send one or two small vessels annually from Batavia to Nagasaki. Our first squadron to visit Japan was treated with kindness and its wants supplied, but no one was permitted to land and to the offer

of friendly intercourse the unchangeable answer was - "Go
away, and do not come back any more," ²⁵ reported the Secretary
of the Navy. ²⁵

On the 29th of July the two American ships got underway ²⁶
and as the winds were light the Japanese boats towed them out.

The wise conduct of Commander Biddle had much to do with
the success of Commander James Glynn in 1849 and Commodore
Matthew Calbraith Perry in 1853-1854. Biddle's able and tact-
ful manner made a favorable impression upon the Japanese and ²⁷
he did all that he could accomplish under his limited orders.

Information reached Commodore David Geisinger in 1849
that American seamen who had been ship-wrecked on the Japanese
coast, were kept as prisoners in that country. He sent the
Preble, (Commander James Glynn) to Nagasaki to demand their
release. ²⁸ The Marines of the Preble were in charge of Order-
ly Sergeant John Culp. ²⁹

The Preble sailed from Hong Kong on March 22, 1849 and
reached Napa, Lew Chew Islands, April 10, 1849. She was the ³⁰
first American ship of war that ever visited these islands.
Nagasaki in Japan was reached on April 17, 1849. ³¹ A Japanese
Officer visited the Preble and on the 19th Glynn demanded the
shipwrecked sailors. The men were delivered up without wait-
ing to send to Jodo and Glynn sailed on May 20, 1849 for Hong
Kong. ³²

The Preble arrived at Honolulu on August 20, 1849, on her
way to California. Twenty-one of her crew had died of dysen-

tery on the voyage, and forty-one were transferred to the "American Hospital," at Honolulu. Among those eighteen men on board the Preble, who had been prisoners in Japan, were seven Hawaiians, part of the crew of the Whaler Lagoda, who had been in prison for ten months in Japan. ³³

The Preble sailed in December, 1849 for San Francisco and arrived in New York on January 2, 1851. ³⁴ Commander Glynn had the prestige of being the first American who had induced the Japanese to yield to foreign demands. The interest aroused in his narrative, and the publication in 1850 and 1851 of a full account of his visit, greatly aroused public interest in Japan. On June 10, 1851 Captain Glynn wrote a long letter to President Millard Fillmore on Japan. ³⁴

³⁵ The Mexican War brought California into the Union and the acquisition of the Magnificent Pacific Coast brought the United States closer to Asia. This nearer approach naturally suggested the advantage of cultivating a more intimate intercourse with Eastern nations, of which Japan was one. ³⁶

Early in May, 1851 Commodore John H. Aulick, who had been selected to succeed Commodore Philip F. Voorhees, as Commander-in-chief of the East India Squadron, and who was then preparing his flagship, the Susquchanna, for a voyage to China, proposed to Secretary of State Daniel Webster that the returning to their native land of several Japanese sailors who had been picked up at sea and had been brought to San Francisco might afford a favorable opportunity for est-

abolishing commercial relations with Japan. Mr. Webster was favorably impressed with Aulick's proposal and he at once brought it to the attention of President Fillmore, who after discussing it with the Cabinet, decided to establish a mission to Japan, to entrust it to Commodore Aulick as an envoy of the United States, and to empower him to negotiate a treaty with Japan. Aulick received a letter of credence dated May 30, 1851 from President Fillmore. His instructions from Webster were dated in June 1851, but he did not receive them until he reached his station for he sailed from Old Point Comfort on June 8, 1851.³⁷

Commodore Aulick's squadron consisted of the Susquhanna, Plymouth, and Saratoga. The Susquhanna was the first American Steam War Vessel to visit the Orient.³⁸

On the outward voyage Commodore Aulick conveyed Chevalier S. de Macedo the Minister of Brazil to the United States, Mr. Robert C. Schenck the United States Minister to Brazil, and Mr. J. S. Pendleton, Charge de Affaires to the Argentine Republic.³⁹

Certain incidents occurring during this part of the outward voyage between these passengers and Commodore Aulick brought about his being relieved from this Japan Mission and Perry substituted.⁴⁰

Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, in June, 1851 wrote instructions to Commodore John H. Aulick: "The moment is near when the last link in the chain of oceanic steam navigation

is to be formed. From China and the East Indies, to Egypt, thence through the Mediterranean and the Atlantic Ocean to England; thence again to our happy shores." Aulick was furnished with a letter of President Millard Fillmore dated May 10, 1851 to the Emperor of Japan. Aulick's instructions were to deliver the letter to "such of his high officers as he may appoint," and he had full power to negotiate a treaty.⁴¹

Aside from any pride at serving under Matthew Calbraith Perry during the period he unsealed and negotiated the first treaty with Japan, the Marines are quite interested in the following five matters that touch Japan: Major Jacob Zeilin, Perry's Fleet Marine Officer, was the second American of the Expedition to step ashore in Japan;⁴² Private Robert Williams was the first American military man to be interred in Japanese soil; Private Jonathan Goble, one of the Marines attached to the U.S.S. Susquehanna, later invented and gave to the Japanese their first jin-ric-sha;⁴³ First Lieutenant Algernon S. Taylor was officially detailed to lead the first Japanese Embassy to America in 1860;⁴⁴ American Marines may have taken part in the inauguration of the first American Memorial Day in Japan.⁴⁵

Brevet Brigadier General Commandant Archibald Henderson made special efforts to furnish Commodore Perry with efficient detachments of Marines.

Brevet Major Jacob Zeilin was selected by the General because of the "importance and interest," of the Japan Exped-

ition, because it required "officers of ability and experience to carry out the objects of its establishment," and that Major Zeilin was "well adapted for that service."⁴⁶

On April 10, 1852, the "yard before the East Front of the Capitol presented" a "most lively scene, on the occasion of the public drill and exercise of the body of Marines" "shortly to be placed on board the national ships composing the Japanese Expedition. For upwards of an hour this fresh and fine looking body of men were marched and counter-marched; divided, sub-divided, and reunited; walked, ran and halted; loaded, primed, and fired, to the gratification of some thousand citizens, of both sexes and all ages, the greater part of whom occupied the steps and portico on the east front, presenting to the spectators' eyes a variegated object of even more gayety and interest than the soldiers themselves. The Marine Band attended, enlivening the business with several of their most spirit-stirring tunes".⁴⁷

On March 24, 1852 Secretary of the Navy Graham ordered Perry to take command of the East India Squadron then consisting of the Susquchanna, Plymouth and Saratoga in China and to these were added the Mississippi, Princeton, and the Supply.⁴⁸

The Supply sailed from New York in May, 1852. The Princeton and Mississippi were not ready until autumn when the Department decided to add the Vermont, Macedonian, Albany, Vandalia and the Southampton.⁴⁹

The Mississippi sailed from New York on October 23, 1852 for Annapolis where she expected to join the Princeton. This latter vessel developed boiler trouble, however and was replaced by the Powhatan.⁵⁰

Before the Mississippi sailed from Annapolis President Fillmore, Secretary of the Navy Kennedy and other distinguished persons visited Commodore Perry on board that vessel, on November 8, 1852.⁵¹ The Mississippi sailed from Norfolk alone for Japan on November 24, 1852.⁵² She arrived at Madeira in 17 days.⁵³ Visited St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Ceylon and Singapore. Arrived in China on April 6, 1853 and the next day anchored at Hong Kong.⁵⁴ Here the Plymouth, Saratoga, and storeship Supply joined but the Susquehanna had gone to Shanghai.⁵⁵ The squadron rendezvoused at Shanghai. On May 23, 1853 Perry sailed for Lew Chew with the Mississippi, Susquehanna and Saratoga. The Plymouth was left at Shanghai as a "guard of American property and interests."⁵⁶ Napha, Lew Chew Islands was reached on May 26, 1853.⁵⁷

When on May 28 the Regent visited the Susquehanna the band played "and the Marines drawn up in order." In the afternoon Major Zeilin went ashore "to see a level place where he could drill his Marines."⁵⁸ On May 30, 1853 a party of four officers, four of the crew and four Chinese coolies set out to explore the island under orders of Perry.⁵⁹ "Philip Smith, fireman" was in the party which returned to the ship on June 4, 1853.⁶⁰

The Regent visited Perry on the Susquahanna, on May 30,
61 1853. The plan of Commodore Perry to return the visit of the regent of Low Chow at the palace and nowhere else, had seemingly been agreed to but the Low Chews did everything to get a return visit somewhere else. The Low Chewan stratagem
62 and device however failed to deceive the Commodore.

Nine a.m. on June 6, 1853, was the time, and the point of landing was a little village of Tumai, about two miles from the Palace of Shui. "After all the other boats had gone the Commodore set out in his barge, and on his arrival, the Marines were found, under arms in line, under a grove of trees by the road-side, near the landing." The "Commodore with the Captain of the Fleet and Commanders Buchannan, Lee and Walker, then passed down the line of the Marines and artillerymen, when the procession was immediately formed." The band of the Mississippi was followed by "a company of Marines under command of Major Zeilin. The Commodore followed in a
62 sedan chair." "The Marines, with their bayoneted muskets
63 and their gay dress of blue and white." Next were the band of the Susquehanna, and a "company of Marines closed the procession, which in numbers amounted to some two hundred or
64 more." "The escort when landed at Tumai consisted of two companies of Marines in full dress, to whom for some purpose or other six rounds of ball cartridges had been issued per
65 man," etc.

"It was the 6th of June when an escort of about three

hundred officers, Marines and sailors conducted Commodore Perry to the capital of Lew Chew and received rather a grand entertainment from the dignitaries of the Island" wrote an officer on the Susquehanna. "We made some display with our thirty Naval uniforms, our forty musicians, our one hundred Marines and our two brass field pieces drawn by eighty sailors." 66

The procession was back on board ship by half past two. 67
The Susquehanna got under way on June 9, 1853 for Bonin Islands, 68 leaving the Mississippi and Supply at Napha. 69 On June 15, 1853 a party from the Susquehanna explored Peel Island of the Bonin Islands. 70 Private John "Smith a Marine", was a 71 member of this party. 72

The Susquehanna and Saratoga arrived at their anchorage at Napha on June 23, 1853, and found the Mississippi, 73 Plymouth and Supply there.

Commodore Perry invited the Regent and the Treasurer of Lew Chew to dine on board the Susquehanna on June 28, 1853, and the invitation was accepted. When the natives arrived on board "the Marines were under arms and the band played to give honor to their reception." 74

On July 2, 1853 Perry sailed from Napha with the Susquehanna, Mississippi, Saratoga and Plymouth. The Supply was 75 left at Napha and the Caprice was sent to Shanghai.

The ships came to anchor off Uraga on July 8, 1853. 76
"The first approach to the Susquehanna from the shore was

that of a boat at early sunrise next morning", July 9, 1853.⁷⁷
The Governor visited the Susquchanna on July 13, 1853.⁷⁸

July 14, 1853 opened with a sun that was somewhat obscured at early dawn. The Japanese had been working hard at the small village called Gorihama (Kurihama) just south of Uraga to build a "showy effect" with which to receive the Americans. "Steam was got up and the anchors were weighed, that the ships might be moved into a position where their guns would command the place of reception." The Officers, seamen, and Marines who were to go ashore were selected, "and as large a number of them mustered as could possibly be spared from the whole squadron." The "officers, as had been ordered, were in full official dress, while the sailors and Marines were in their naval and military uniforms of blue and white."⁷⁹

Before eight bells in the morning watch had struck, the Susquchanna and Mississippi moved slowly down the bay.⁸⁰ Two boats approached as the steamers neared the opening of the bay and when the anchors were dropped they came alongside the Susquchanna. Kayama Yezaiman, with his two interpreters, came on board, followed immediately by Nagazima Saboroske, the sub-Governor of Uraga, who "had, in fact, very much the appearance of an unusually brilliant knave of trumps".⁸¹

A "signal was now hoisted from the Susquchanna as a summons for the boats from the other ships, and in the course of half an hour they had all pulled alongside with their various

officers, sailors, and Marines, detailed for the day's ceremonies." Fifteen launches and cutters composed the expedition. "Captain Buchanan having taken his place in his barge, led the way, flanked on either side by two Japanese boats containing the Governor and Vice Governor of Uraga with their respective suites." The rest of the ships' boats followed
82
after in order.

"The guides in the Japanese boats pointed to the landing place toward the center of the curved shore, where a temporary wharf had been built out from the beach by means of bags of sand and straw. The advance boat soon touched the spot, and Captain Buchanan, who commanded the party, sprang ashore, being the first of the Americans who landed in the Kingdom of Japan. He was immediately followed by Major Zeilin of the
83
Marines," who was thus the second American of the Expedition
83
to touch the shore of Japan.

"The landing was done in fine order and with great promptitude, under the command of Major Zeilin of the Marine
84
Corps."

"The Marines (one hundred) marched up the wharf and formed into line on either side, facing the sea; then came the hundred sailors," the "whole number of Americans, including sailors, Marines, musicians, and officers, amounted to
85
nearly three hundred."

"When the boats had reached half-way to the shore the thirteen guns of the Susquehanna began to boom away and re-echo among the hills. This announced the departure of the

Commodore who, stepping into his barge, was rowed off to the land." ⁸⁶

"On the arrival of the Commodore, his suite of officers formed a double line along the landing place, and as he passed up between, they fell in order behind him." The procession then formed and marched toward the house of reception. "The Marines led the way, and the sailors following, the Commodore was duly escorted up the beach." On "either side of the Commodore marched a tall, well-formed Negro", "armed to the teeth, acted as his personal guard." ⁸⁷ They were selected ⁸⁷ "for effect" on the Japanese.

"The Commodore having been escorted to the door of the House of Reception, entered with his suite." Prince Toda of Idzu and Prince Ido of Iwami received Perry in the reception room. ⁸⁸ Perry then presented President Fillmore's letter. ⁸⁹

The important part of the reply received by Perry was that "as this is not a place wherein to negotiate with foreigners, so neither can conferences nor entertainment be held. Therefore as the letter has been received you can depart." ⁹⁰

"After a silence of some few minutes, the Commodore directed his interpreters to inform the Japanese that he would leave, with the squadron, for Lew Chew and Canton in two or three days, and to offer to the government his services, if it wished to send any despatches or messages to those places." The "Commodore also stated that it was his intention to return

to Japan in the approaching Spring, perhaps in April or May." ⁹¹

The interview lasted only twenty or thirty minutes and the procession reforming as before, escorted the Commodore to the boat and all were soon aboard. ⁹²
⁹³

The Governor of Uraga, Yezaimen, and Saboroske, with the interpreters returned on board the Susquchanna with Commodore Perry and were received by the Captains and the Commodore's aid in the upper cabin. ⁹⁴ They left when the Susquchanna arrived off Uraga, where the Susquchanna, Mississippi, Plymouth and Saratoga, got in position. ⁹⁵

They dropped anchor at the "American Anchorage", ten miles distant from the first anchorage off Uraga, and a mile and a half from the shore. Commodore Perry here sent off another surveying expedition. Yezaimen soon appeared in a boat and boarding the Susquchanna demanded why Commodore Perry had anchored there. After a lot of palavering they left the ship and the following morning, July 15, 1853 the surveying party went out again. ⁹⁶

On that afternoon, Commodore Perry transferred his pennant to the Mississippi from the Susquchanna. "He then proceeded some ten miles up the bay toward Yedo and reached a point estimated to be distant twenty miles from the anchorage at Uraga." The Commodore believed that he had taken his ship within ten miles of Yedo. ⁹⁷

On July 16, 1853, the ships were moved to a bay about five miles distant from Uraga, which Perry named "Susquchanna

Bay", where Governor Yezaimon again visited the Susquchanna.

The Squadron left Susquchanna Bay on Sunday, July 17, 1853. The next day the Saratoga sailed with orders to proceed to Shanghai "to protect American life and property," and the Plymouth was ordered to Low Chow.

The Susquchanna and Mississippi arrived at Napha, Low Chow Islands, on July 25, 1853, and found the Supply there. On July 28, 1853, Perry and many Officers went ashore officially to visit the Regent and had dinner. This visit was returned.

"After renting a coaling station of the Islanders" Perry, on August 1, 1853, sailed for Hong Kong, leaving the Plymouth at Low Chow to keep alive the friendly interest. However she was directed to run over to the Bonin Islands, after the end of the hurricane season, to survey and visit the settlement at Port Lloyd, also to survey the Coffin Group, "and take possession of them in behalf of the United States," which was done on October 30, 1853 "at Newport, Hillsborough Island, by hoisting the United States Flag, firing a salute of seventeen guns, and burying a copper plate and bottle."

"I am now returning to China after a second visit to the port of Napa and the Bay of Yedo, under very different circumstances from the first visit made to those places sixteen years ago," wrote an officer of the Susquchanna.

On the second evening after leaving Napha, Low Chow

Islands, the Susquhanna and Mississippi fell in with the Vandalia that had sailed from Philadelphia on March 5, 1853. The Marine Officer of the Vandalia was Second Lieutenant Jacob Read. The squadron arrived at Hong Kong, China, on August 7, 1853, and the Vandalia on August 7, 1853.

The Taiping Rebellion, then raging in China, added to Commodore Perry's responsibilities; but they will be described in another chapter.

Perry occupied a house ashore at Cumsing-moon, lying between Hong Kong and Macao. Before leaving Canton, Commodore Perry chartered the steamboat Queen and manned her with bluejackets and Marines from the Squadron.

In November, 1853 the French frigate Constantine suddenly left Macao under sealed orders and about the same time a Russian squadron arrived at Shanghai, having lately visited Nagasaki.

These movements aroused Perry's suspicions and believing that they might possibly proceed to Japan and ruin his plans, he decided to move at once.

He sailed on the Susquhanna from Hong Kong on January 14, 1854, for Low Chew in company with the Powhatan, Mississippi and storeships Lexington and Southampton. The Macedonian and Supply had already sailed a few days prior for Low Chew to join the Vandalia.

At the very minute of sailing from Hong Kong, Perry received orders to detach one of his steamers and place her at

the disposal of Robert M. McLane, recently appointed Commissioner to China, but Commodore Perry decided to wait until after he had made his demonstration in Yedo Bay to obey these orders.¹¹⁷ The Squadron arrived at Napha on January 20, 1854, where were found the Macedonian, Vandalia and Supply, but the Saratoga had not arrived.¹¹⁸

"Early this morning [February 1] the Marines were sent ashore under Captain Slack's order to drill." Mr. S. Wells Williams, Perry's interpreter, later went ashore and "met the Marines near the bridge," and "went up to Shui with them." As they neared the capital "the music and arms of the men attracted attention and the people came running out to see the show."¹¹⁹

On February 3, 1854, Perry "accompanied by a military guard and a suite of officers" was received with the same formal ceremonies as before by the Regent in his royal palace.¹²⁰ Exploring parties were also sent out.¹²¹

The Macedonian sailed from Napha, Low Chow, on February 1, 1854, for Yedo Bay, in company with the Vandalia, Lexington, and Southampton.¹²² Commodore Perry followed on February 7, 1854, with the Susquhanna, Powhatan and Mississippi.¹²² The Storship Supply sailed February 8, 1854, for Shanghai for supplies with orders to join the Squadron at Yedo Bay.¹²² Just before leaving Napha Perry heard of the death of the Japanese Emperor.¹²³ The Saratoga joined the squadron the first day out. On entering, the outer Bay of Yedo (or Gulf

of Yedo) on February 11, 1854, the steamers encountered a severe blow from northward and eastward and anchored during that night under the lee of Great Island.¹²⁴

The steamers stood up the bay on the morning of February 12, 1854, and as they approached land they saw the Macedonian and Vandalia, the former being aground in the bight of Kawatsu, near Kamakura. The Lexington joined later in the day and the Southampton was also present.¹²⁵ The Macedonian got off. On February 13, 1854, the Squadron moved up the Bay of Yedo, the Susquhanna, Powhatan and Mississippi towing the Lexington, Vandalia and Macedonian.¹²⁶ The Southampton had preceded the squadron.¹²⁶

Commodore Perry now had with him the Susquhanna, Powhatan, Mississippi, Lexington, Vandalia, Macedonian and Southampton, all anchored at the "American Anchorage,"¹²⁶ which was about twelve miles from the town of Uraga and about twenty miles from the capital city Yedo.¹²⁷ Two Subordinate officials appeared and Perry would not receive them but permitted Captain Adams to do so on the Powhatan. They brought the message that the Japanese wanted to receive them at Uraga and not at Yedo. Captain Adams informed them that the Commodore would not go to Uraga. The Japanese officials stated that the Emperor had appointed that place for the meeting. Captain Adams informed them that the Commodore was willing to meet the Japanese on the shore opposite where the Squadron was at the time and if not there, he would move on up to Yedo.¹²⁷

The next day, February 14, 1854, the Japanese came back and announced Kama-kura as the meeting place. This was about twenty miles below Uraga where the Macedonian had grounded. Captain Adams, speaking for the Commodore, said that that was
128
not satisfactory.

The Japanese asked, that as Commodore Perry was willing to deliver the President's letter at Gorahama, near Uraga,
129
why should he object to receiving an answer there?

On February 18, 1854, the Japanese told Captain Adams that the high officer had arrived at Uraga and that they had been sent to request the Commodore to meet him there. Commodore Perry refused but wrote a letter saying that Captain Adams would meet a person appointed by the Japanese Chief Commissioner ashore near where they were, to decide when and where the Commodore would meet the Commissioners and that he
130
must know by "Tuesday next."

Commodore Perry transferred his pennant to the Powhatan
131
on February 18, 1854. More negotiations as to the place
132
occurred and Perry refused to meet them anywhere but at Yedo.

On February 21, 1854, the Vandalia with the Japanese and
132
Captain Adams moved down to Uraga, where Commander Henry A. Adams and his party landed on February 22, 1854 - Washington's
133
Birthday.

While the Vandalia was firing a salute for Washington's Birthday at noon, the party under Captain Adams "accompanied
133
by a score of officers and attendants," "landed at Uraga."

He was received by Hayashi, Prince of Daigaku. Captain Adams handed Perry's letter to the Prince,¹³⁴ and after this interview it was agreed upon that Commodore Perry should receive an answer in three days.¹³⁵

The answer was received on February 24, 1854, and the Vandalia sailed to rejoin Perry.¹³⁶ During this time Perry moved his ships up to where he could see Yedo from his Mast-head.¹³⁶ The squadron was now anchored off Kanagawa and on February 25, 1854 the Vandalia arrived.¹³⁶ Commander Adams gave Commodore Perry the answer, which was that Uraga had to be the spot; but Koyama Yezaiman, Governor of Uraga, arrived almost after Perry had read the letter and suggested that the meeting take place opposite to where the ships then were -- at the village of Yokuhama.¹³⁷ So after all the palaver and delay the Japanese finally agreed to Commodore Perry's demand. The Saratoga arrived on March 4, 1854.¹³⁸ March 8, 1854 was appointed as the meeting day.¹³⁹ Perry issued orders that included the following:

"On the first landing of the Commodore to meet the Japanese Commissioners, he will be escorted by all the Marines of the Squadron, who can be spared from duty," and that "Major Zeilin will make the necessary arrangement." "All boat-guns to be mounted and ammunition in boats."¹⁴⁰

"Yezaimon and his party" arrived "on board about ten o'clock to conduct the party ashore, and amused themselves with the sailors and looking at the gay dresses of the

141
Marines." At half-past eleven o'clock the escort, "consisting of about five hundred Officers, Seamen and Marines, fully armed, embarked in twenty-seven barges, in command of Commander Buchanan," and pulled for the shore. 142

"When the escort had landed, the Marines were drawn up in a hollow square, leaving a wide open space between them, while the naval officers remained in a group at the wharf." The Commodore on landing from the Powhatan "was received by the group of officers, who, falling into a line, followed him. The bands now struck up a lively tune, and the Marines, whose orderly ranks in complete military appointment, with their blue and white uniforms, and glistening bayonets, made quite a martial and effective show, presented arms as the Commodore, followed in procession by his immediate staff"proceeded 143
up the shore.

An officer attached to Perry's Squadron wrote that "the escort of the Commodore consisted of a large number of officers, seamen and Marines of the Squadron, numbering about 530 souls and occupying twenty-seven boats all armed and 144
equipped."

145
Two days before this conference Private Robert Williams, a Marine belonging to the Mississippi, died on March 6, 1854. The subject of interring the remains of Private Williams in 146
Japanese soil came up at the conference.

Commodore Perry proposed that a piece of ground be purchased from the Japanese for the burial of Private Williams!

body and for any other American who might die. This proposition perplexed the Japanese Commissioners. They retired to consider it. Returning they informed Commodore Perry that as a temple had been set aside at Nagasaki for the interment of strangers, it would be necessary to send the body to Uraga, whence, at a convenient season, it might be conveyed in a Japanese junk to the former place. To this the Commodore objected since as he said "undisturbed resting places for the dead were granted by all nations."¹⁴⁷ Perry then proposed to send boats and inter the body at Webster Island, a "small island lying convenient" to the "American Anchorage." After considerable discussion the Japanese commissioners "finally consented to allow the burial to take place at Yoku-hama, at a place adjoining one of their temples, and in view of the squadron. They also stated that an official would go on board the Mississippi and be present at the funeral so that no Japanese would interfere."¹⁴⁸

Many officers requested permission to attend the funeral but they were refused as it was thought best not to give the occasion any "unusual eclat, while at the same time nothing was to be omitted."

About three o'clock after "all-hands" had been called to "bury the dead," and the Chaplain had read the scripture, the funeral party left the Mississippi. Two boats were used. "The first carried Captain William B. Slack of the Marine Corps, the Chaplain and the Surgeon." The other boat carried

the "dead body, with a guard of honor, consisting of a Corporal and six Marines." The Mayor of Uraga received the party as it landed, and actually shook hands with the Americans. "The Marines were formed in line and received the body with presented arms, when the procession was formed and moved on; Marines with reversed arms; fife and muffled-drum playing the Dead March; the Chaplain; coffin borne by four Marines; Captain Slack; the Surgeon; hospital-steward, and six or eight sailors. The route "led quite through the village, at the further end of which, on a wooded hill" was a "temple with two different flights of steps leading up to it, and ornamented gate-ways below." A Buddhist priest was on hand. The place of the interment "was a very pretty spot about two hundred yards from the village and closely adjoining an old burying-ground" of the Japanese. The "Marines stood in line" and "near them on a mat sat the old Buddhist priest, with a little table before him, on which were a number of papers," with "incense burning in their midst." The Protestant-Episcopal service was held and "then the Marines fired three vol-¹⁴⁹leys over the grave." This was "the first breaking through of the Japanese settled opposition to Christianity."

The Buddhist priest was officially present to honor Private Williams and on his table in addition to the incense-box were "some rolls of unknown material and paper, were also a bowl of cooked rice, a covered vessel filled with saki, and a small gong." The priest went through his Japanese ceremonies

for the dead. Private Williams thus had a unique funeral even
150
for a Marine.

After putting head and foot boards with inscription on the grave and covering it in the usual manner, the party left "the Buddhist priest still engaged at his ceremonies, and set
151
out" on their return to the ship with "drum and fife playing!"

"A neat enclosure of bamboo was subsequently put up about the American grave by the authorities, and a small hut was erected near, for a Japanese guard to watch the grave for a
152
time according to their custom."

After the interview the Commodore prepared to depart. He "passed out followed by his suite and procession of officers as before, and marching down, to the music of the bands, between the files of Marines on either side, embarked in his barge and pulled for the ship. The other boats soon followed, filled with the numerous officers, sailors, Marines and
153
others who had shared in the ceremonies of the day."

The Imperial reply was received on March 9, 1854 and March 13, 1854 was appointed as the day for the receipt of
154
presents. "The presents filled several large boats, which left the ship escorted by a number of officers, a company of
155
Marines and a Band of Music."

Commander Henry A. Adams, the Captain of the Fleet, issued General Order No. 16, on March 14, 1854 "By Order of the Commander-in-Chief," directing that: "A Marine Officer will be sent on shore every day at the building adjoining

Yokohama where the Engineers and Mechanics of the Squadron are employed. He will be attended by four orderlies wearing side-arms, & his duty will be to prevent any intrusion by the officers or men into the new building, or the houses of the people; to see that the work going on is not neglected nor the persons employed at it, allowed to wander away from the vicinity. Strict orders must be given that the men are not to leave the boat when they land. A disregard of this order will not be overlooked. The order forbidding intercourse with the shore, or the admittance of Japanese on board the ships for any purpose whatever, unless by permission of the Commodore is to be strictly observed." ¹⁵⁶

On March 17, 1854 "The Commodore, accompanied by his interpreters, secretary and two or three of his officers, met the Commissioners at the Treaty House and after some preliminary compliments," proceeded to the "Hall of Reception" and from there to the "Inner Room of Conference." The Commodore on this occasion dispensed with all military display, ¹⁵⁷ according to Hawks ¹⁵⁷ but S. Wells Williams, an eye-witness wrote that he "was received on shore by the Marines and an ¹⁵⁷ escort with music."

Demands and replies received. A promise was made that a reply would be received March 23, 1854. The Vandalia and Southampton were despatched to Simoda on March 20, 1854. ¹⁵⁸ The Japanese kept their promise and the answers were received on March 23, 1854.

On March 24, 1854 Perry went ashore at Yoku-hama to receive the gifts from the Japanese.
159

After they were received and the Japanese had entertained their guests the Americans returned the courtesy. "A detachment of Marines from the Squadron were put through their various evolutions, drills, etc., while the bands furnished martial music. The Japanese Commissioners seemed to take a very great interest in this military display, and expressed themselves much gratified at the soldierly air and excellent discipline of the men." After this drill the Americans went
159
back to their ships.

On March 27, 1854 after first visiting the Macedonian the Commissioners were entertained on board the flagship Powhatan. The feature of this entertainment were the Negro
160
minstrels after the dinner.

On March 28, 1854 Perry landed to talk over a few points before signing the treaty which took place on March 31, 1854
161
at the Treaty House.

First Lieutenant Samuel H. Jones in charge of three of his Marines and Engineer Gay with his men left the Mississippi
162
on March 29, 1854 "for Yokohama on duty."

The signing of the treaty was celebrated with a dinner
163
ashore in a large reception hall.

The Treaty of Peace, Commerce and Navigation, signed at Kanagawa, March 31st, 1854, provided, in part, as follows: Peace and friendship; Ports of Shimoda and Hakodate open to

American trade and necessary provisions to be supplied them; relief to shipwrecked people and expenses thereof not to be refunded; Americans to be free as in other countries, but amenable to just laws; Americans at Shimoda and Hakodate not to be subject to restrictions and free to go about within defined limits; careful deliberation in transacting business which affects the welfare of either party; trade in open ports subject to local regulations; wood, water, provisions, coal, etc., to be procured through Japanese officers only; most-favored nation clause; U.S. ships restricted to ports of Shimoda and Hakodate, except when forced by stress of weather; U.S. Consul or agents to reside at Shimoda; ratifications to be exchanged within eighteen months.

Commodore Perry, on March 14, 1854 on board the Powhatan off Yedo wrote Brevet Major Jacob Zeilin enclosing a copy of the "medical survey" in his case and informed him that in conformity with the medical survey he was detached and directed to report to the commanding officer of the Saratoga for passage to the United States. "Wishing you a speedy restoration to health and a happy meeting with your family and friends," were Perry's concluding words.

The Saratoga sailed on April 4, 1854 for the Hawaiian Islands and Washington, but the wind being unfavorable she anchored and sailed the next day.

Major Zeilin was transferred to the Saratoga from the Susquehanna, Captain William B. Slack from the Mississippi to

the Susquehanna, and Lieutenant James H. Jones joined the ¹⁶⁶
Mississippi from the Macedonian all on March 18, 1854.

Commander Henry A. Adams was "bearer of the treaty" to ¹⁶⁷
the United States, and also sailed on the Saratoga.

On April 18, 1854 Perry got underway for Shimoda on the
Powhatan, accompanied by the Mississippi, and anchoring there ¹⁶⁸
the same day, found the Vandalia, Southampton, Supply and ¹⁶⁹
Lexington already there. On April 25 two Japanese requested
Perry to take them to the United States but Perry declined to
receive them unless they had previous permission from their ¹⁷⁰
rulers to do so.

The Macedonian arrived at Shimoda on May 2, 1854 "with a ¹⁷¹
very welcome supply of fine turtles."

On May 4, 1854 the Lexington was despatched for Low Chew.
Two days later the Macedonian, Vandalia, and Southampton sail-
¹⁷²
ed for Hakodadi.

Three officers went ashore to amuse themselves in the
vicinity of Shimoda with their fowling pieces, and after a
day's shooting, which was prolonged to a late hour, they took
themselves to a temple as a resting place. They decided to
sleep there in the lodging apartment connected with the mon-
astery, as it was late. Commodore Perry had been informed
that these temples were at his disposal for such a purpose
but despite such assurance the officers had courteously in-
quired of the interpreter, who informed them that there would
be no criticism. The officers had scarcely retired when

Japanese soldiers rudely entered and insisted that they re-
turn to their ship.¹⁷³

The Japanese interpreter and another official finding that their appeals were ignored left with intention of seeing the Commodore. In their absence the soldiers became ruder than ever. The officers cocked their revolvers which caused the soldiers to act more respectful. The Commodore's first impulse "was to despatch a guard of Marines on shore to arrest the Japanese officials who had been guilty, but, upon reflection, he determined to send his Lieutenant to call upon the Prefect to lay before him the facts of the outrage and to insist upon the fullest explanation and apology."¹⁷⁴ The result was that after evasion, an apology was received from the Prefect.¹⁷⁵

Commodore Perry in the Powhatan and the Mississippi sailed for Hakodade in May,¹⁷⁵ the Supply being left at Shimoda.¹⁷⁶ They anchored on May 17, 1854 at Hakodade.¹⁷⁷

On the afternoon of May 19, 1854 the Commodore having shifted his flag temporarily to the Mississippi, received on board, the Matsmai Kangsayu the great officer of the family of the Prince of Matsmai, who was to meet Perry on behalf of his superior,¹⁷⁸ and on the following day Commodore Perry went ashore to call upon Kangsayu.¹⁷⁹

On May 31 "an effort was made to get a block of stone here (Hakodade) to take to Washington for the monument, which block Perry wishes to exchange for a map of that city," wrote

180
S. Wells Williams. It was received on board the Powhatan
180
on June 2.

The Macedonian sailed for Shimoda and the Vandalia for Shanghai on May 31. The steamers remained at Hakodade to await the arrival of the persons who the Commissioners promised to send there to meet the Americans. 181 On June 1, 1854 the Commodore received a communication that the Commissioners 182 would soon be there and they finally did arrive.

On June 3, 1854 the Mississippi and Powhatan sailed for Shimoda where they arrived on June 7, 1854. 183 The Vandalia and Supply were at Shimoda. On June 8, 1854 Perry went 184 ashore for a conference with the Japanese Commissioners, 185 "with the usual formal compliments," at the Temple. "Before leaving the Temple the Marines were marched and drilled, and the manner of using the field-pieces shown, greatly to the 186 satisfaction of the Japanese." Another conference was held on the next day.

While the Japanese jin-rik-sha was not invented in Japan for some years later than this expedition, nevertheless, it had its indirect conception at this time.

"Sentaro - better known by his American nick-name Sam Patch - was one of several unfortunates, who, while manning a junk, were blown to sea, rescued by an American vessel and taken to San Francisco." Sam Patch joined the Perry Squadron. "All the while they sailed, he was apprehending that some ill-luck would befall his neck and was constantly repeating

Shimpai! Shimpai! (Japanese word for "troubled in mind"), showing with what fear and trembling he came once more to take a glance at his native land." ¹⁸⁷ Sam won the good will of all. Everybody "pitied his misfortunes, and one of the Marines, named Jonathan Goble, a religious man, had taken a special interest in him; finding in his docility and intelligence, promise of good fruit from a properly directed religious training, Goble had begun with him a system of instruction which he hoped would not only make the Japanese a fair English scholar, but a faithful Christian. Sam came to the United States in the Mississippi, and accompanied his benefactor to his home in the interior of New York." ¹⁸⁸ Goble planned to make Sam Patch an assistant so that when he returned to Japan as a missionary he would help him Christianize the Japanese.

The Japanese made efforts to secure Sam and Commodore Perry stated that he was willing, if Sam was, but all the eloquence and persuasiveness of the Japanese were insufficient ¹⁸⁹ to induce him to leave the ship.

"To an American," this same Jonathan Goble, is due most probably, wrote Inazo Nitobe, "an invention for which many Japanese may be temporarily thankful. The idea of an enlarged perambulator was suggested" by Mr. Goble, the one time Marine, who had returned to Japan as a missionary, and "his thought matured in the so-called 'man-power carriage' (jin-rik-sha), first used in 1867 or 1868." ¹⁸⁹

A sergeant and a corporal were sent from Shimoda to

Yokohama on a Japanese junk "for the remains of one of the
Marines of the Mississippi, with ten days provisions for ten
190
men."

A concert was held in honor of the Japanese aboard the
191
Mississippi by the minstrels on June 13.

Commodore Perry transferred his broad pennant back to the
192
Mississippi from the Powhatan on June 18.

When he paid his farewell to the Commissioners at Shimoda
he had ashore the Marines etc. On June 28, 1854 the whole
Squadron got underway but the wind shifting the Macedonian
and Supply had to anchor. Perry ordered them to anchor safe-
ly in a safe berth and go to Keelung on the Island of Formosa
when it was safe to do so. The Mississippi and the Powhatan
sailed with the Southampton in tow. The Mississippi and Pow-
hatan anchored at Napha on July 1, 1854, the Southampton be-
193
ing dropped off and ordered to Hong Kong.

The Susquhanna had been sent on March 24, 1854 (just
one week before the treaty was signed) to place itself at the
disposal of Mr. McLane. The Vandalia had been ordered from
194
Hakodadi to Shanghai. The Plymouth had been left at Shang-
195
hai to protect American interests.

At Napa the first news to reach Perry was regarding the
murder of a seaman of the Lexington named William Boardman on
June 19 and the injuries of another named Scott, at the mar-
196
ket place at Napa.

"Fourth of July was kept by firing a salute of seventeen

guns from each steamer, by reading the Declaration of Independence, singing a song, music by the Bands, and the best dinners which the larders afforded." In the "moonlight evening our ship's company was entertained by the singing of minstrels," wrote S. Wells Williams.¹⁹⁷

Mr. Williams, on July 6, wrote, with reference to the Boardman murder: "I think it would have been well to have landed a party of Marines at the Amo-ku-dera to show that he was not inclined to longer delay and when he set a limited time he meant to adhere to it. However, it was not till after dinner today that he gave orders to Captain Tansill to go ashore with twenty Marines and take possession of the Temple and Yard at Tumai, allowing no natives to enter or remain within the precincts." The Regent was informed that some¹⁹⁸ "Marines had been landed." The matter was settled on the 7th.

On July 8, 1854 the aides of Commodore Perry conferred with the Lewchewan Regent, and discussed a rough draft of a treaty, the preamble of which "recognized Lew Chew as an independent nation."¹⁹⁹ The Regent objected to this as he knew²⁰⁰ trouble with China would ensue. Other interviews followed. In the meantime an effort was made to secure a bell to place²⁰¹ on top of the Washington monument. The Log of the Powhatan for July 9, 1854, notes that Brevet Captain Robert Tansill was detached from that ship to the Mississippi, and First Lieutenant James H. Jones, reported on board for duty. On July 11, 1854 Commodore Perry landed at noon "with a small

escort of Marines,"²⁰² and visited the "Regent at the Town
Hall,"²⁰³ and a compact or treaty was signed,²⁰⁴ after which "a
handsome entertainment, furnished by the Lew Chew authorities,"
followed. "On the evening of July 14, 1854, Perry gave a
parting entertainment on board his ship to the authorities of
Lew Chew."²⁰⁵ On July 15, 1854 the Lexington sailed for Hong
Kong. On the 17th Perry left in the Mississippi accompanied
by the Powhatan.²⁰⁶ The Mississippi went direct to Hong Kong
but the Powhatan visited Ning-po-fu, Fuh-chow-fuh and Amoy in
China, "to inquire into the interests of Americans resident
in those places," and from the last port to Hong Kong.²⁰⁷

When Perry started home on the Ganges his crew gave him
a testimonial dated July 31, 1854 which was signed by a num-
ber of Chief Petty Officers and "In behalf of the Marine
Guard, Sergeant Kearns" [James Carnes]²⁰⁷

On the 12th of September [1854] the steam-frigate Susque-
hanna again appeared at Simoda, on her way home, via the Sand-
wich Islands followed on the 21st, by the Mississippi; three
days after which the Susquhanna left, and the Mississippi on
the 1st of October. The reception given to the officers of
both ships was very cordial, and their intercourse both with
officials and townspeople was almost entirely free from any
marks of that restraint and apparent suspicion exhibited on
former occasions. Besides an interchange of visits and din-
ners, several Japanese officials attended, on a Sunday,
divine service on board the Susquhanna.²⁰⁸ "There are a

number of Temples near Simoda," wrote an officer of the Sus-guchanna, "and attached to each is a graveyard. At one of these, situated near a village, there is a place set apart for Americans. Here Dr. Hamilton was buried, being laid by the side of two others who had died on the second visit of the ships. Each grave has its appropriate stone, as with us, and by many of them are evergreens set in vase, or joints of bamboo, containing water. Cups of fresh water are also set by the graves, and to these, birds of dazzling plumage and delightful song come and drink. The graves of the Americans were not forgotten." ²⁰⁸

Commander Henry A. Adams who had carried the Perry Treaty back to Washington was detailed by Secretary James C. Dobbin for duty with the Department of State for the mission of exchanging ratifications of that treaty with the Japanese. He arrived at Shimoda on board the U.S. Steamer Powhatan, Commander William J. McCluncy, in February of 1855 and on the ²⁰⁹ 21st of that month the ratifications were duly exchanged. The Marines of the Powhatan commanded by First Lieutenant James H. Jones, rendered honors to the Japanese Commissioners when they arrived on board the Powhatan on February 21 and ²⁰⁹ when they departed on the same day.

Lieutenant John Rodgers succeeded Commander Cadwalader ²¹⁰ Ringgold in command of the Surveying Expedition in 1854. The orders dated February 28, 1853 to the Expedition included: "The propriety of examining the Sea of Japan" will "receive

211
due attention."

Rodgers anchored on the Vincennes at the Bonin Islands on October 19, 1854 where on Peel Island he found thirty inhabitants of which "eight are white and twenty-two Sandwich Islanders." 212 The Marines of the Vincennes were in charge of 213 Orderly Sergeant James McDonough.

The Vincennes arrived at Loo Choo (Low Chow) on November 16, 1854. Lieutenant John Rodgers was soon convinced that the Loo Chooans "were inclined to take little notice of the Vincennes" or to observe the terms of Perry's Treaty, so he requested an audience with the Regent. The audience was held in the Court House at Napa. Lieutenant Rodgers and as many of his officers as could be spared attended, "accompanied by nearly the whole Guard of Marines." The results of the audience were unsatisfactory Rodgers reporting that "their whole plea I looked upon as a manifest evasion." Finally in order to secure a supply of wood, to be paid for of course, Rodgers was forced to issue this ultimatum: "If the wood were not furnished in twenty-four hours I should take an armed force with a field-piece up to the Palace and learn from the Regent why he infringed" the Convention of Commodore Perry. "They apparently took me for an Oriental and supposed I did not necessarily mean what I said," reported Rodgers. "The wood did not come, and I accordingly landed about one hundred men, Officers, sailors, and Marines, all armed, and with one of Dahlgren's field-pieces, marched up to the Palace at

Shoudi. They said the young King would die of fright at the sight of so many armed men, the reply was obvious; that it was to be hoped he would learn to make his Mandarins observe the Treaty." The crowds of Loo Chooans watching the Marines and Sailors "took it for an honor, for a tributary offering possibly." ²¹⁴

Lieutenant Rodgers entered the Palace and was informed by the Interpreter, Tehor-a-chi-chi, "that the Regent had gone about twenty miles into the country the evening before and that he could not receive" Rodgers; but "that the Pu-ching-kwan, next in rank to him, would do so with the Tafung-hwan, Governor of Napa." Rodgers agreed, and the wood was promised as well as some other concessions; but "Loo Choo Man no want a Consul." "Sacki [sake], tea and cakes were served" to the officers. After the audience held an entertainment for the officers "and to the sailors and Marines they gave tea." The entire party returned to the ship about sunset. The wood was ²¹⁴ supplied.

In the Spring of 1855 the Surveying Expedition began its most important work, a survey of the water of Japan and the North Pacific Ocean. From Napa on Lew Chew Island, the Fenimore Cooper sailed up the west coast of Japan; and the Vincennes and John Hancock, the east coast. The Vincennes "anchored in Kago Sima Bay, off the town of Tamagawa" on December 28, 1854. Lieutenant Rodgers reported: "once when the boat was sent on shore to observe, as usual, a number of men

with two swords, came and formed a cordon around her, while one, more forward than the rest, attempted to shove her off. The bowman, who had laid in his oar and taken his boat hook as usual at landing, without any orders, struck the Japanese on the head. He partly slipped and partly fell into the water. All his Japanese companions laughed loudly." The boat returned to the Vincennes and Rodgers "sent her back immediately fully armed. The Japanese gave way. The quite threat had carried our point, and we did not take arms ashore again." 215

On January 9, 1855, the Vincennes anchored off the southern extremity of the Island of Tanega Sima. The natives were very kind and helpful. On January 18, 1855 the vessel "anchored at Harbor, Bungalow, or Kikay, Island," where the people were more sophisticated. Lieutenant Rodgers landed and the people armed with spears and match-locks, tried to stop his boat's crew from following him. One Japanese drew a knife on the party. Rodgers carefully exhibited his "small revolver" to the Japanese, who "shuddered," and no further interference was encountered. 215

The Vincennes anchored in the Bay of Sima - U, Island of Ousima, on January 21, 1855. Here, again, Rodgers was forced to show his pistol before being allowed to work ashore on the survey unmolested; he wrote to the Secretary of the Navy - "I have come to the conclusion that the Government would not be unwilling I should risk a collision with the

Japanese in endeavoring to carry out our right. The trade is desirable, but the survey is a necessity. Under the circumstances it appears to me a 'perfect right'." ²¹⁵

"We found upon our arrival in Simoda ten Americans residing in the Temple of Yokushon, five gentlemen, three ²¹⁶ ladies, and two children," reported Rodgers. The men had arrived in Japan to earn a living as purveyors for whaling ships. The Governor of Shimoda refused them residence on the ground that the Perry Treaty did not grant them that privilege. ²¹⁶ The same conditions presented themselves at Hakodade ²¹⁶ and the little party finally returned to San Francisco.

"We reached the Bonin Islands" on Oct. 19, 1854, reported Lieutenant Rodgers. "It rather appears to me that the Bonin Islands are not very important to our commerce. I think they will be found to be inside the ellipse formed by the tracks of our vessels in the trade between China and our Pacific States." The "inhabitants of Peel Island are thirty in number, of these eight are white and twenty-two Sandwich ²¹⁷ Islanders."

In accordance with the provisions of the treaty Townsend Harris was named for American Consul-General to be stationed ²¹⁸ at Shimoda, Japan. He was appointed in 1855,

Leaving New York on October 17, 1855 Mr. Harris arrived in London on the 29th, where he boarded a merchant-vessel for the Far East, and eventually joined the U.S. Steam Frigate San Jacinto at Penang (Pinang or Pulo-Penang).

The San Jacinto, flying the pendant of Commodore James²¹⁹ Armstrong, sailed from New York on October 25, 1855, with²²⁰ the expectation of picking up Mr. Harris enroute.

The Marine Guard of the San Jacinto was commanded by²²¹ Second Lieutenant Henry B. Tyler.

An officer on board wrote that "on two successive Sundays [before sailing]²²² we had first an undress and then a full-dress uniform muster," while "at our first Sunday morning muster we had read to us the Articles of War in all their thundering²²³ terrors."²²⁴ In sixteen days we arrived at Madcira. Dropped anchor at the Cape of Good Hope, Simon's Bay on January 12,²²⁵ 1856, and arrived at Mauritius on February 14, 1856,²²⁶ after stopping at "the pretty walled and embowered town of Galle"²²⁷ in Ceylon the San Jacinto sailed for Penang.

From Point de Galle the destination of the San Jacinto was the Paradise of the East, to Pulo-Pinang in the Straits of Malacca. On the evening of March 18, 1856 the San Jacinto made the south end of Nicobar and on the evening of the 20th passed Pulo-Rondo. On the morning of the 21st the rocky islet of Pera was close aboard. That same night the dark mountain island of Pulo-Pinang, with heavy clouds resting on its summit, was picked up. Anchoring over night the San Jac-²²⁸ into went into the harbor on the morning of March 22, 1856. The San Jacinto arrived at Penang on March 22, 1856 after 149 days out from New York. "Consul General Harris is here and he will embark on board the San Jacinto" as soon as we are

ready to proceed, reported Commodore Armstrong. Mr. Harris had reached this city on January 19, 1856 where he waited no fewer than seventy-six days for the San Jacinto.

Embarking on board the San Jacinto on April 2, 1856 Townsend Harris, after visiting Singapore and Hong Kong sailed from the latter port on August 12, 1856 and arrived at Shimoda, Japan on August 21, 1856.

On August 25, 1856 the respect of the Japanese for Harris was increased when, upon going ashore "accompanied by Captain Bell and some ten others," a "salute of thirteen guns was fired, waking up the grandest ochoes among the hills."

"They were greatly agitated when I mentioned the going up to Yedo," wrote Harris in his Journal on August 27, 1856. Harris expended a long time making the Japanese see that he simply had to go to Yedo.

On September 2, 1856 "the new Governor and the old and the Vice-Governor, our Yedo friend, and a large suite came on board [the San Jacinto] at Ten a.m. Men were exercised at the guns, and went through all the maneuvers of an action, Marines were put through the manual and marching etc. and a salute was fired. Then to table, and their performances in the way of eating and drinking were noteworthy. What was not eaten was carried away." This was in good form, for a Japanese proverb is "Leavings are lucky," and the capacious sleeve of the old-fashioned haori served the polite purposes well.

Townsend Harris left the San Jacinto for his long stay on shore on September 3, 1856. As he left the ship the crew manned the rigging and gave him three hearty cheers. "Through surf, and then the band on the quarterdeck struck up Hail Columbia," wrote Harris. ²³⁷

Before the San Jacinto sailed on September 4, 1856, Mr. Harris wrote Commodore Armstrong: "I feel that my position in Japan has received much importance in the eyes of the Japanese authorities for the handsome manner in which I was attended when I made my official visit to the Governor." ²³⁸ ²³⁹ Commodore Armstrong reported to the Secretary of the Navy that "on our departure from Simoda," on September 4, 1856, "the American ²⁴⁰ Flag was flying on the Consular Flag Staff on shore."

The San Jacinto arrived at Shanghai on September 13, 1856 in "seven days from Simoda, Japan." She was "detained one day at Woo-Sung by the Pilot having run the Ship on a mud bank." Commodore Armstrong found the Levant at Shanghai she having ²⁴¹ brought U.S. Commissioner Peter Parker to China to that city.

The Japanese even now in 1856, after the Treaty of Perry had been accepted did everything to evade opening up. "The apparition of Perry's Fleet had indeed been a nightmare; yet even with two ports open to the ugly and hairy foreigners, was it not possible to keep things as they were? Could not the aliens' eyes be blinked, the veil be kept over Kioto, and the Mikado still afloat on purple clouds as the 'spiritual' emperor only, and the mystery-play be continued? That was

the plan of the Japanese."

On April 27, 1857, Harris wrote in his Journal that the "Rhododendron Althea is now in beautiful flower, - colors chiefly pink. I have planted some of them in the Cemetery where the four Americans are buried." Decoration Day, which Mr. Harris thus inaugurated in Japan, is now regularly observed with formal ceremonies by the American residents and Officers, Bluejackets and Marines from the men-of-war in port.

While Mr. Harris was thus successfully working in Japan the ratifications of the treaty he had negotiated with Siam were being exchanged at Bangkok. But Mr. Harris did not hear of these Siamese matters until about four months later when the Portsmouth visited him on September 7, 1857.

I "had a national salute of twenty-one guns fired in honor of the day by the Japanese, I paying the expense, which was less than two dollars," wrote Harris on July 4, 1857.

The Portsmouth arrived at Shimoda on September 7, 1857. Her Marines were commanded by Second Lieutenant W. W. Kirkland. Captain Andrew Hull Foote, commanding the Portsmouth, called on Harris at 2:00 p.m. the 8th.

Harris visited the Portsmouth the following day and enjoyed a pleasant dinner in the cabin. On September 10, 1857 Harris, Captain Foote and his officers called on the Governor at Shimoda. The Portsmouth sailed on September 12, 1857.

Harris started on his journey to Yedo on November 23, 1857. He entered Yedo on November 30, 1857. Mr. Harris

had his first audience with the Tai-Kun on December 7, 1857.²⁵⁵

Negotiations were opened January 28, 1858.²⁵⁶

Early in 1858 the Japanese frustrated a plot of the Ro-nin to assassinate the American Ambassador.²⁵⁷

On July 23, 1858 the U.S.S. Mississippi arrived at Shimoda with the news of peace in China, the suppression of the Sepoy Mutiny in India, the capture of the Pei-ho forts by the British and French forces, and the coming of the Allied Fleets to Japan.²⁵⁸

Commodore Josiah Tattnall appeared at Shimoda in the Powhatan on July 25, 1858. Mr. Harris reached Kanagawa on July 27, 1858 and delivered his letter of the 24th.²⁵⁹ The Yedo Government acted promptly and with independence. Ii Kamon no Kami, the regent and premier, despatched the two Commissioners, Shimano no Kami and Higo no Kami, to Kanagawa by a steamer, which anchored near the Powhatan at midnight July 28, 1858. Despite the rule against salutes after sundown, Commodore Tattnall received the two envoys on his ship with a salute of 17 guns.²⁶⁰ The treaty was signed the next day.²⁶¹ The treaty was thus dated July 29, 1858 instead of September 4, 1858.²⁶² It secured, in general, the privilege of permanent residence to United States Citizens, the opening of Nagasaki, the right of Consular jurisdiction and commercial intercourse and that Yokohama should be open on July 4, 1859.²⁶³ Captain Algernon S. Taylor commanded the Marines of the Powhatan at this time.²⁶⁴

On Sunday, August 1, 1858 "divine service was, under authority of the Treaty, publicly performed by the chaplain" of the Powhatan, "at the residence of our Consul and under the American Flag, a large number of the Officers and men of the Powhatan and Mississippi attending," reported Commodore Tattnall. "The Consul resides in a Buddhist Temple. Thus the first ^{public} renewal of Christian worship since the expulsion of the Jesuits two hundred and forty years since has been under our flag a heathen temple".
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Mr. Reed, the American Minister to China, decided to spend a few months in Japan. The Minnesota carried him there, and by September 20, 1858 that vessel was anchored at Nagasaki. The Minnesota left Nagasaki for Shanghai on October 7. S. Wells Williams, who was on board, wrote that "we had hardly reached the outer islands when we saw the Mississippi coming in." "As she drew near, we were not a little surprised to observe the Marines on the hurricane deck, the big bow-gun pointed out of the port bulwarks, which were all down, and the entire crew at general quarters, it being yet hardly eight o'clock." Captain Nicholson, of the Mississippi visited the Minnesota and explained that "he was direct from Hakodate, where the latest news from the United States was by way of California, where the discussion respecting the conduct of British vessel firing into American ships was so strong that the captain was convinced that ere this, war must have been declared by Great Britain. In any event, he was determined

not to be caught napping, as perhaps we might be an English cruiser simulating an American ship and waiting for any prey which might turn up. Nor when Captain Du Pont had hoisted the Minnesota's number was he altogether convinced, but sheered round, so as to expose his whole broadside to the possible enemy." ²⁶⁵ The Marines of the Minnesota were commanded by brevet Major George H. Torrett with Second Lieutenant Edward Jones as junior officer. ²⁶⁵ First Lieutenant Jacob Read com- ²⁶³ manded the Marines of the Mississippi.

Commodore Tattnall at Nagasaki on the Powhatan, on October 27, 1858, wrote Mr. Harris that after leaving him he "encountered a severe gale which put out of question" his "beaching Shanghai in time for the August mail," and he therefore touched at Nagasaki "to communicate with the Minnesota. She had left Shanghai with a heavy sick-list, and had lost nine men by cholera. I started my son with the treaty from Shanghai on the 4th of September, and have heard nothing from him since, as I left Shanghai for" Nagasaki "on the 6th September, the cholera having gotten on board and carried off three of my men," wrote Tattnall. "Our countrymen were quite gratified in your having anticipated John Bull in the treaty, and the latter is sadly mortified, as shown in a publication in a Shanghai paper, made, it is said, by one of Lord Elgin's attaches. I hope that my son may reach home in time to get a notice of your treaty in the President's Message. In due course of mail - that is, allowing sixty days from Hong Kong,

which he left on the 12th of September - he should arrive in Washington by the 12th of November, and Congress will meet on the 6th of December. I urged him to all speed possible.* * * We have got along well here (Nagasaki) with the Japanese authorities and people, and I think that the uniform kindness with which I have treated them is well calculated to produce a good effect."

With mighty squadrons, the British, French and Russians came later and made treaties, and these were followed by twenty nations; but the treaty negotiated by Townsend Harris²⁶⁸ is the basis of them all. Mexico was the first country²⁶⁸ (November 30, 1888) to treat with Japan on equal terms.

Mr. Harris on January 7, 1859 was made Minister Resident²⁶⁹ of the United States to Japan. The United States steamer Mississippi, Captain W.C. Nicholson arrived at Shimoda on February 27, 1859. She proceeded on March 2, 1859 to Kanagawa²⁷⁰ carrying Townsend Harris. First Lieutenant Jacob Read commanded the Marines of the Mississippi.²⁷¹ On June 30, 1859 the American Consulate was removed from Shimoda to Kanagawa where the American flag was hoisted July 1, 1859. On July 7, 1859, "accompanied by a party of twenty-three fellow Americans from the U.S.S. Mississippi, Mr. Harris established the American Legation at the Shin Shiu Buddhist Temple, Zempukuji (Shrine of Virtue and Happiness) which had been founded A.D. 1332 by²⁷² the famous teacher and missionary Ichō."

The J. Fenimore Cooper (Lieutenant John M. Brooks) on

survey duty arrived at Kanagawa Bay on August 13, 1859. On the 23rd of that month "a severe cyclone" caused the Cooper to drag her anchors and strike repeatedly, so that to avoid her loss and save the lives of her crew she was obliged to be run ashore. Every assistance was offered by Commodore Popoff, of the Russian Squadron, to repair and refit her; but her timbers were too decayed and all hopes of repairing her were abandoned. "Lieutenant Brooks, with part of her crew, at the request of the Japanese Government, returned to San Francisco in the Japanese war steamer Kandinamarrah, to aid the Captain of that vessel in navigating her across the Pacific." ²⁷³

Mr. Harris remained in Yedo as American Minister "amid murders, assassinations and incendiarisms, when all his colleagues had struck their flags and retired to Yokahama," and kept the American flag flying. Mr. Heusken (a native of Holland and Harris' clerk and interpreter) was murdered in January of 1860 and Premier Ii-Kamon, the Regent of the Shogun, ²⁷⁴slaughtered on March 23, 1860. The more conservative of the native princes were determined on a return to the old, exclusive ²⁷⁴policy of the Empire.

Commodore Tattnall transferred the East India Squadron to Commodore Cornelius K. Stribling at Hong Kong in November, 1859 and a short time later sailed for Yoddo (Tokyo). ²⁷⁵

Captain Cornelius K. Stribling, arrived at Shanghai aboard the Hartford, on May 25, 1860 and found the Saginaw there. He reported to Secretary of the Navy Isaac Toucey on

May 28, 1860 that he could not "under existing conditions send a vessel to Japan to look after our commercial interests there." ²⁷⁶ On October 3, 1860 Stribling informed the Secretary that he would leave Shanghai as soon as the Saginaw returned, he would sail for Japan and that he expected to "leave Yeddo ²⁷⁷ early in November for Hong Kong." The Marines of the Hartford were commanded by Captain Addison Garland with Second ²⁷⁸ Lieutenant Lucian L. Dawson as junior officer.

The Hartford departed from Shanghai on October 5, 1860 and "arrived at Naugasaki (sic) on the 9th." Captain Stribling reported to the Secretary: "We remained at the latter place until the 17th when we left for Kanagawa. On our passage from Naugasaki to Kanagawa we went through the Inner Sea of Japan. This Sea has not been frequented by foreign ships until the present year. * * * Osaca is the commercial emporium of Japan where all the capitalists reside. * * * On our passage through the Inner Sea we anchored four times; at two of these places we were offered wood and water, and when parties of officers landed they were permitted to walk around the towns, and were treated with great civility." The Hartford was anchored off Osaca from three o'clock on the afternoon of October 22nd to eight o'clock the next morning. Captain Stribling sent a message ashore that he wished to go ashore and pay his "respects to the Governor." Courteous evasion with several messages indicated to Captain Stribling that a call was not desired, so he sailed on, without making any further efforts to make the

call. The Hartford arrived at Kanagawa on October 25, 1860²⁷⁹
"and remained there and at Yeddo until" November 6, 1860.²⁷⁹

The Hartford anchored at Hong Kong on November 15, 1860. Captain Stribling here heard of the arrival of the Niagara at Hong Kong and her departure. "At all the places visited in Japan we were received kindly and civilly except Osaka," reported Captain Stribling to the Secretary of the Navy. "And our merchants appeared to be carrying on their business successfully without impediments of any importance from the Japanese authorities."²⁷⁹

The Saginaw arrived at Kanagawa, Japan, on November 4,²⁸⁰ 1860. Townsend Harris, on November 7, 1860, at the "Legation of the United States, Yedo," acknowledged receipt of Captain Stribling's letter of September 4, 1860 in which Mr. Harris had been informed that the Saginaw would convey Mr. Harris "to the ports in Japan," which he "desired to visit." Mr. Harris explained that the season was too far advanced for the visits and hoped that he could have the use of the vessel at the proper season.²⁸¹ "The Saginaw arrived" at Hong Kong on November 27, 1860 from "Kanagawa, Japan via Nagasaki (sic), having left the former place on the 15th" reported Captain Stribling. "By the Saginaw I learn that the Niagara arrived at Yeddo" on November 8, 1860 "and would probably leave" for Hong Kong "on the 20th or 21st and may be expected here on the 1st or 2d of December."²⁸⁰

The events leading up to the exchange of ratifications²⁸²

of the treaty made by Townsend Harris with the Government of Japan were many and varied. The fourteenth article of this treaty provided that the ratifications would be exchanged at Washington City on or before July 4, 1859. ²⁸⁴

On September 4, 1858 Mr. Harris wrote to Commodore Josiah Tattnall: "The Japanese Government has appointed a special ambassador to proceed direct to the United States, as the bearer of their ratification. This is the first diplomatic agent ever sent out from Japan, and it is intended by this government as a special mark of respect for that of the United States. They desire that the ambassador should proceed to the United States via Panama, to avoid all parts of Europe; not having suitable vessels to transport their ministers across the Pacific Ocean, they have applied to me for a suitable conveyance. * * * Lord Elgin requested the Japanese to send an ambassador direct to England, and offered to furnish them with any conveyances they might require. The Japanese evaded his application, by saying that it was not, as yet determined, to send ambassadors to any nation. We were the first nation to make a treaty of amity with the Japanese. This we have followed up by making the first commercial treaty with them, and to have the eclat to receive the first Embassy from this singular people cannot but redound to our national honor. * * * The time named on which the ambassador would be ready to commence his voyage is December 7", 1858. "The Japanese applied to me, unofficially, to have a naval officer

attend the Ambassador from Panama to Washington" Harris advised the Department of this request, "should it, however, be overlooked" he wrote to Tattnall, "I would respectfully suggest to you the issuing of conditional orders to some one of the officers attached to the frigate that proceeds to Panama!"²⁸⁵

Mr. Harris, on September 6, 1858, reported to Secretary of State Lewis Cass that the Japanese Government has applied to him "for a steamer to convey their ambassador to the United States," and explained that as there had not been time to so inform the Department of State and receive a reply back in time, he had requested Commodore Tattnall "to furnish the desired conveyance to the Japanese." Prince Ota of Bingo, Prince Manabay of Simoosa, and Prince Kuse of Yamato on August 27, 1858 wrote to Mr. Harris: "As the exchange of ratifications at Washington of the treaty that has lately been signed is the first instance of a mission ever sent abroad by our nation, it has been proposed to convey that mission, and have it returned, in a United States man-of-war. For Your Excellency's friendly feelings, we are much obliged, and we request Your Excellency to propose to the United States Government that a man-of-war may arrive in this Empire for this purpose, after the eleventh Japanese month of this year (after the 7th December, 1858). Stated with respect, the 19th day of the 7th month of the 5th year of Ansei Ilma (August 27, 1858)!"

"I have now to state that the Japanese Government has informed me that it will not be able to send the Embassy at the

time stated," wrote Mr. Harris to Commodore Tattnall on February 2, 1859. * * * I deem it important for the interests of the United States that I should visit Nagasaki, Nee-o-gata, and Hakodadi; and if you can consistently with the public service permit the next ship that arrives here to convey me to those ports, I shall be greatly obliged." 286

"The United States steamer Mississippi, Captain William C. Nicholson, arrived" at Shimoda, on February 27, 1859, "having been ordered here by Flag-Officer Josiah Tattnall, for the purpose of conveying the Japanese Embassy to the American continent." Mr. Harris had informed the Department of State on January 29th "that the Japanese Government desired to postpone the departure of their Embassy." As "no definite arrangements had been concluded" Mr. Harris "went to Kanagawa in the Mississippi," on March 2 and on his arrival there "wrote to the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, informing him of the arrival of the Mississippi, and tendering her to the Government for the purpose before stated." On the evening of March 3, 1859 "four Commissioners arrived at Kanagawa, for the purpose of making a Convention which should postpone the time fixed for the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Yedo." It was signed March 19, 1859. "The second article provides that no Embassy shall be sent to any country until after the arrival of the Japanese Ambassadors at Washington." 287
The Embassy would be ready to start by October 25, 1859.

"Mr. Harris, consul general of the United States to

Japan, having received an official application from the Japanese government for a conveyance of their ambassadors to the United States, the steam frigate Mississippi was sent to Simoda, and a passage in her to Panama was tendered for the embassy, and official orders were given to Flag-officer McCluney, of the Home Squadron, to receive them as they crossed the Isthmus at Panama, and convey them in a public vessel to the port of New York. The Mississippi reached Japan in February, having made all suitable arrangements for the accommodation of the Commissioners, but they had determined to postpone their departure until February, 1860. As the Mississippi could not be detained, she was ordered to the United States, and discretionary instructions given to Flag officer Tattnall, on being relieved by his successor, to return home with the Powhatan by way of Japan, and, if the Commissioners²⁸⁸ were ready to embark, to give them a passage to Panama."

Secretary of State Lewis Cass wrote Mr. Harris on April 30, 1859, that "the arrival of the Japanese Commissioners will be hailed with much pleasure by the Government and People of the United States," and that "orders have already left the Navy Department, directing the ambassadors to be met at Aspinwall by the United States steam frigate Roanoke, and²⁸⁹ conveyed from thence to New York."

On November 15, 1859 Mr. Harris reported to Secretary Cass: The Japanese Embassy "will embark on board the Powhatan" at Yedo "between the 1st and 22d days of February," 1860.

"I renew the recommendation that the Embassy should be conveyed from Aspinwall directly to the Potomac, without touching at any other port in the United States. * * * The Palace of the Tycoon was totally destroyed by fire on" November 12, 1859. "The buildings were erected nearly three centuries ago, and contained the Hall in which the Dutch received their humiliations for more than two hundred years. It may not be uninteresting to know that the first and last person ever received in that Palace with proper respect and without submitting to degrading observances, was the diplomatic representative of the United States. The Japanese have eagerly seized on this accident as an excuse for the almost total suspension of all business at the opened ports, and plead it as a reason for not replying to my letter of remonstrance on the subject of my last audience. Our affairs are in an unsatisfactory state. The Japanese evade the faithful observance of the most important of the treaty stipulations, or meet them with a passive resistance."

Commodore Tattnall, being "too unwell to write or call" on Mr. Harris, early in November, directed his Flag Lieutenant to call. He reported to the Commodore that "the Panama route has been selected by the Japanese; that the time of departure may be any time", after "the Japanese New Year," that suited Commodore Tattnall; and "that the number of officials (gentlemen, in our sense)" would be twenty "and their servants fifty-one, making in all seventy-one." Commodore

Tattnall wrote Mr. Harris on November 11, 1859, from his "Flagship Powhatan, off Kanagawa, Japan," that he would "inform the Secretary of the Navy that I shall leave Japan on the 1st day of February next, and make such suggestions to him as may enable him to have a ship at Aspinwall prepared as may be for them. I regret the number of Japanese servants, from the impossibility of providing them accommodations as comfortable as I could wish. The officials we can get along with with discomfort only to ourselves." 291

On November 26, 1859 Commodore Tattnall suggested to Secretary of the Navy Isaac Toucey that inasmuch as he could hardly spare a naval officer, "that Captain Taylor of the Marines be ordered," to accompany the Japanese Commissioners to Washington. 292

"The principal object of the mission of the Embassy was to get an English copy of the Treaty between Japan and the United States, signed by the President. The original was burned in the great fire at Jeddo (Tokyo) in 1858. The copy in Japanese was saved. This they brought with them, and a copy of it not signed, and a letter from the Tycoon to the President. The box containing these documents was looked upon by them as almost sacred. It was called the "Treaty Box," and was never allowed to be out of their sight. It was a box three feet long, twenty-six inches in depth, and eighteen inches wide, covered with red morocco leather, and neatly sewed around the edges. There were three japanned boxes

placed together, and then covered. Around the box was a light framework, and when carried was borne on a pole which rested on the shoulders of two stalwart policemen, closely followed by a Japanese with two swords in his girdle.

The Powhatan arrived at Kanagawa, Japan on December 11, 1859.

"We anchored in the harbor of Yokohama January eleventh, when Commodore Tattnall immediately sent word to Jeddo (Tokyo) to Mr. Harris, Our Minister, of his arrival and readiness to receive the Japanese Ambassadors" wrote Chaplain Henry Wood of the Powhatan. Mr. Harris consulted with the Commodore on the 14th. On that day the Japanese Ambassadors inspected the ship and their accommodations. They went aboard the Powhatan on January 16, 1860, "when they were received with a salute, and shown all possible courtesy and attention by the Commodore and Captain Pearson and all the other officers. They came without ostentation or parade, and, though dignified, showed no proud carriage, but rather seemed a little diffident and timid, as they stepped upon the quarter-deck, the Commodore and Captain and all the officers in full uniform waiting to receive them, and the company of Marines, under Captain Taylor, presenting their bright arms, while the band soon discoursed our patriotic national airs."

Lieutenant Johnston of the Powhatan wrote that the "officers paraded on the starboard side of the quarter deck in uniform," and "the Marine Guard on the opposite side."

"Friday morning, February 1st, leaving Yokohama, two boats brought us to the roadstead of Jeddo, where we anchored about five miles from the wharf, the shallowness of the water making this necessary for all large vessels. The next day Commodore Tattnall made a call upon Mr. Harris, who at once communicated with the Japanese Prime Minister, who assured him that the Ambassadors would be ready to leave on the 10th instant, it having been found impossible to complete all the necessary arrangements by the 1st of February, as had previously been arranged. Everything, therefore, was decided; the Japanese Government was found true to its engagements, as Mr. Harris always said it would be, whenever it had made them.²⁹⁷

This Embassy was the most formal Embassy sent abroad by the Shogunate.²⁹⁸ It was composed of Shimmi, Prince of Boozon and Mooragaki, Prince of Awadsi, the two envoys; Ogoori Mataitsee, Chief Censor; one Vice-Governor of the Treasury; one Vice Governor for Foreign Affairs; one Secretary of the First Rank (Serabay Akoo); two Inspectors of the First Rank; two Secretaries of the Second Rank two Treasury Officers; two Inspectors of the Second Rank; two Interpreters; two Doctors;²⁹⁹ and fifty-three servants; seventy-one in all.

"It was the first time in the history of that Empire that Ambassadors had ever been sent to a foreign government. The Japanese were unskilled in navigation, and were compelled to trust to a foreign vessel the transportation of their diplomatic representatives. Having materially assisted in con-

summing the treaty, Flag-officer Tattnall - looking to the early establishment of commercial and friendly relations between the two governments, - was most solicitous, during the voyage, to extend to the Embassadors every courtesy, and impress them with favorable views of the United States. His hospitalities were most marked, decorous, and profuse, and were productive of the happiest influences." ³⁰⁰

Secretary of the Navy Isaac Toucey reported that "the steam frigate Powhatan, Captain George F. Pearson, bearing Flag Officer Tattnall on his return home, received the Embassy on board, consisting of seventy-two persons and set sail from Yeddo on the 13th of February, 1860." ³⁰¹

"About two o'clock, all the arrangements having been completed, the Ambassadors approached the Powhatan in their own junk when orders were given to all the officers to appear on the quarter decks, to receive them with all the honors. The great guns spoke a hearty welcome, which was wafted back over the immense city, and perhaps heard even in the Imperial Palace, when at the same time, a strange sight appeared at the top of the foremast - the Japanese flag, a great sun in the heavens, floating on the breeze from an American man-of-war, in company with the Stars and Stripes and the Commodore's broad blue pennant!" ³⁰²

The Powhatan stopped at Honolulu on March 5, 1860. Here, "Flag Officer Tattnall and his guests were the recipients of the most distinguished marks of consideration and kindness

from the officials and prominent citizens of the place, and
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also from the King himself" (King Kamohamcha IV).

"Under the conduct of Captain Algernon S. Taylor, of the Marine Corps, they left the ship with all their numerous retinue and repaired to the French Hotel, the best in town. They had spacious rooms, and spent in them their first night in a foreign land. The arrival of the Embassy being earlier than the King expected, the arrangements for their accommodation had not been completed. It was intended that the Dudoit House should be their home during their visit, but they said they preferred the Powhatan for their home; they would, however, accept the use of the house for purposes of reception." Accompanied by Commodore Tattnall, the principal officers of the Powhatan, and the United States Commissioner the Japanese "made a call of etiquette upon the King's Ministers at the residence of Prince Kamohamcha, brother of the King, adjoining the Palace Grounds." On a later date "the whole party was received by the King of the Islands. The Throne Room was fitted up with all the splendor attainable. The Japanese did not understand the crinoline of the Queen and the ladies of her court, and supposed that their shape indicated their full form, and it was some time before they could make out the mystery of hoops and skirts. One of them accidentally probed the mystery and discovered the balloon nature of the arrangement as it caved in in the course of the pressure to which it was occasionally exposed in moving about. On the

evening of the 13th Dr. Guillo, of the United States Hospital in Honolulu, gave a ball to Commodore Tattnall and his officers, and the King, Queen, Prince Kamohamoha, and some of the attachés of the Embassy attended. On Tuesday, of the second week, a picnic was gotten up, in the native style, of chickens, pigs, and fish cooked in the ground. The next night Judge Borden gave a ball. On Thursday night the Honolulu Rifles, of which the King is Colonel, gave a ball at their Armory. He worked with his coat off in getting things ready for the entertainment. The English residents at Honolulu proposed a demonstration in honor of Commodore Tattnall on account of his course at the mouth of the Peiho, but the Commodore was obliged to decline. While lying at Honolulu the Powhatan fired sixteen salutes, making two hundred and eighty-six guns. The responses were made from the rim of an old crater, 780 feet high, called the Devil's Punch Bowl." 304

The Mission arrived at San Francisco aboard the Powhatan on March 29, 1860 and proceeded almost immediately to Marc Island with the Ambassadors on board. 305 Commodore Tattnall reported their arrival to Secretary of the Navy Toucey "by the Overland Mail." The Japanese arrived in "good health and spirits, although they suffered greatly from sea-sickness and other unavoidable inconveniences." 306

The U.S.S. Active and U.S.S. Shubrick transported the distinguished Japanese visitors, on March 31, 1860, from Marc Island to San Francisco. The Independence and Active fired

salutes. On the first discharge of a salute by the Powhatan Commodore Cunningham was injured and the salute was not completed.³⁰⁷

Commodore Tattnall sent Captain Algernon S. Taylor from Marc Island "to Panama by the mail steamer" of April 5th which would reach Panama a "week sooner than the Powhatan that" he might "communicate with the officer commanding the ship at Aspinwall intended to receive the Commissioners, and aid him, by his knowledge of the peculiar habits and customs of the Japanese in preparing for their reception."³⁰⁸

The Japanese Embassy remained a week in California (when the Japanese Ambassadors visited San Francisco "a great military demonstration was taking place at San Francisco when the messenger of the 'Poney (sic) Express' left."³⁰⁹) and sailed on board the Powhatan for Panama on April 11, 1860.³¹⁰ Panama was reached on April 24, 1860.^{310½} From there the party, escorted by Captain Taylor, of the Marines, proceeded across the Isthmus to the Atlantic waters where they boarded the U.S. steam frigate Roanoke,³¹¹ on the 25th. Captain Josiah Watson commanded the Marines of this vessel with Second Lieutenant Philip H. W. Fontane as junior officer.³¹² Commodore Tattnall proceeded from San Francisco to Washington via Panama "for the purpose of laying before the Government all the information in his power relative to these singular and interesting visitors," from Japan. From Aspinwall in Panama³¹³ to New York he traveled on the S. S. Northern Light.

Arriving in the Chesapeake the Embassy transferred on May 13, 1860 from the Roanoke to the chartered steamer Philadelphia.

On May 14, 1860, the Chartered steamer Philadelphia anchored "about 80 paces from her big sister" the Roanoke. "The committee of reception were soon on board," and "the ceremony of presentation took place in the cabin. The members of the Embassy being arranged according to rank, Captain Taylor advanced, and introduced the committee of reception. Captain Dupont made a brief address, saying: 'Embassadors! I welcome you in the name of the President, of the United States, who has anxiously expected your arrival, and will be pleased to learn that you are well. I bid you welcome.' Captain Dupont then presented Mr. Ledyard" who represented the Secretary of State. They then went aboard the Philadelphia. Went to Old Point Comfort and the Japanese inspected the fort. The Army rendered honors. Arrived at the Navy Yard Wharf on May 14, 1860. Received by officials. ^{313½}

A correspondent of the Baltimore American, who went down in the Philadelphia to meet the frigate Roanoke in Hampton Roads, thus describes what took place there after the arrival of the Roanoke:

"The Philadelphia fired up, and at ten o'clock was approaching the Roanoke. The latter presented a beautiful spectacle: her clear white canvas had been gracefully furled, whilst the Japanese flag was thrown to the breeze from the foremast, and that of the United States floating from the

peak. The Philadelphia, running around the stern of the ship, the engine was stopped, when the Marine Band of Washington, numbering thirty performers, was posted forward on the upper deck, and discoursed the most delightful melodies, which we have heard for a long time, and must have pleased the Japanese, who now appeared on deck, and by their smiling countenances, attested a sense of gratification. The band of the Roanoke responded, when a cutter, manned by twelve oarsmen, was sent off and conveyed to the Roanoke the members of the Commission and their Secretary; a second boat carried the attachés and prominent citizens, whilst a third, occupied by representatives of the press, who hurriedly whiffed along, and the whole party were soon upon the decks gazing with earnestness upon the scene."

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Francis Scala was Leader of the Marine Band at this time. 315

The Philadelphia bearing the Embassy steamed up the Bay and the Potomac to Washington where they arrived on the 14th. 316

Here they were most liberally accommodated at Willard's Hotel, every precaution being taken to make their first visit to America comfortable and pleasant. 317

Captain Samuel F. Du Pont of the Navy detailed to take charge of the Japanese during their sojourn in the United States. 318

On May 16, 1860 Secretary of the Navy Isaac Toucey ordered Colonel Commandant John Harris to "be pleased to direct all the available Marines at Headquarters, under proper officers and accompanied by the Marine Band, to report to Captain

Du Pont at Willard's Hotel tomorrow (Thursday) at half past ten o'clock a. m., to act as a Guard to the Japanese Embassy on their way to and from the President's." ³¹⁹

The interest excited by the arrival and movements of the Japanese Embassy arose to a climax on May 17, 1860 when President James Buchanan received it. ³²⁰ "The officers of the Navy [and Marine Corps] formed a line on one side of the room" and ^{320½} "opposite, another line was formed of Army officers."

"The great centre of attraction was on Fourteenth Street, that is to say at the eastern doorway of Willards, by which the Embassy was to pass out to take their places in the procession. The United States Marines, Ordnance Guards, and Marine Band were drawn up in the middle of Fourteenth Street in waiting to ³²¹ form an escort to the Embassy."

"True to the time they had appointed the Japanese officials commenced leaving their hotel at half-past eleven o'clock and as soon as they were seated in the carriages drawn up to convey them, the procession moved forward down Fourteenth Street, and along Pennsylvania Avenue, by Fifteenth Street, to the President's House. The Marine Band preceded, followed by the Ordnance men, the United States Marines forming a line on each side of the carriages, which each bore an officer of the Embassy in full ceremonial custom. Between every two carriage from two to four Japanese guards, armed with swords, not drawn marched on foot, one of them carrying aloft a small ensign in Japanese fashion on a pole of about twelve feet high. Of these

ensigns there were eight, two or three of them formed in the general shape of a Maltese cross, one similar to the flower known as princes-feather, and others of a design which we find it difficult to describe."³²²

"On arriving at the doorway of the Executive Mansion the Japanese Guards took the advance and distributed themselves in a double line, between which the Ambassadors and superior officers passed into the interior of the building. Here they remained about ten minutes, until the central folding doors of the great East Room were thrown open when the Oriental strangers found themselves in the presence of several hundreds of American ladies and gentlemen, the latter comprising the President and his Cabinet officers, Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, and Officers of the Army and Navy in full dress and unusual numbers."³²³

Upon the conclusion of the ceremony the Embassy was escorted back to the Hotel."³²⁴

On May 19, 1860 Secretary Toucey directed that the Marine Band would "perform at the President's on Saturday Evening, the 19th, instant (for the evening only) instead of the Capitol Grounds" as "the Japanese will be present."³²⁵

Ratifications of the treaty were exchanged on May 22, 1860 at the Department of State. In the evening "the Chief Ambassadors held a levee in one of the larger rooms of their suite at Willard's Hotel," the "ceremony of shaking hands, did not, however, prevail."³²⁶

The Japanese delivered their presents from the Tycoon "at the Executive Mansion," on May 23, 1860. "Later in the day members of the Embassy paid their first visit to the Capitol," "accompanied by the Naval Mission."³²⁷

On May 24, 1860 "the members of the Japanese Embassy paid a formal visit to the Navy Yard where they were received with all the honors by Commodore Buchanan and Captain Dahlgren and other officers connected with the Yard and the service and were saluted with a salvo of seventeen guns."³²⁸ "The Japanese Embassy on Tuesday and Wednesday [May 29 and 30, 1860] received visits from members of the military and naval service of the United States, and their families."^{328½}

"The four Japanese Ambassadors, with eight of the officers the next highest in rank, accompanied by Captains Dupont, Lee and Mr. Portman, the interpreter, visited the Executive Mansion" on June 5, 1860 "for the purpose of holding their final interview with the President."³²⁹

After visiting Baltimore^{329½} and Philadelphia^{329½} the Embassy on June 30, 1860 sailed from New York on board the steam frigate Niagara for Japan.³³⁰

Her Marine officers were First Lieutenant Israel Green³³¹ and Second Lieutenant George Butler. They sailed around the Cape of Good Hope and arrived at Yedo (Tokyo) on November 8, 1860 the Embassy landing the next day.³³²

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JAPAN, 1846-1860

Material and Sources
of
Chapter XVIII, Volume II
(Part Two)

History of the United States Marine Corps

By

Major Edwin North McClellan, U.S. Marines
Officer-in-Charge
Historical Section

(Notes and Index)

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This compilation is not the final manuscript of this Chapter but represents only material and sources upon which it will be based. Since the information expressed in this History required original research, which has not been completed, it was decided to publish it first in mimeographed form. Considerable additional information will have been collected by the time it is desirable to write the final manuscript for printing. It is purposely made voluminous in order to make public, details of early Marine Corps History that obviously will not be included in a printed work because of lack of space. The plan provides for seven large volumes divided into appropriate chapters.

If details concerning the participation of the Navy and Army in any operation or incident described herein do not appear, such omission occurs only because it is impracticable in a history of this character to set forth more than the work of the Marines themselves. To do more than this would extend the history beyond a practical scope and size. In many of the operations described, the Navy or the Army, or both, have been present in greater strength than the Marines, and full credit is here given for their splendid achievements.

Only two hundred copies of this chapter have been made. If for any reason those to whom it is sent do not desire to retain it please inform the Historical Section, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, D.C. and arrangements will be made for its return.

As a matter of convenience this chapter is divided into two parts.

The following form of citation is suggested if it is desired to cite, either in published works, or manuscript, any information contained herein:--

(McClellan, Hist., U.S.M.C., 1st ed., II,
Ch. XVIII, p--)

NOTES

CHAPTER XVIII, VOLUME TWO

PART TWO

1. "We have it in contemplation to institute a separate mission to Japan; but if you find the prospect favorable, you may fill up one of the letters of credence with the appropriate title of Emperor, and present yourself there for the purpose of opening a trade. But, in that case, you must not go in a national vessel, which cannot submit to the indignity of being disarmed, as all foreign vessels are, in the ports of Japan, and with which degrading custom a Russian frigate condescended to comply. The Peacock may convoy you in a coasting vessel chartered for the purpose, and not enter until you receive the assurance that nothing unbecoming the dignity of the country will be required. But you are not to go to any extraordinary expense for this purpose, unless you have a very reasonable prospect of ultimate success; and, at any rate, postpone your operations in that quarter until you have completed those contemplated by your first instructions." (Sec. State Edw. Livingston to Edmund Roberts, 28 Oct. 1832, Senate Ex. Doc. Vol. IX, 32d Cong., 1st Sess. p. 63); "Mr. Edmund Roberts, a sea captain of Portsmouth, N.H., was named by President Jackson, his agent" for the purpose of "examining in the Indian ocean the means of extending the commerce of the United States by commercial arrangements with the Powers whose dominions border on those seas." He was ordered, January 27, 1832, to embark on the United States Sloop-of-war, Peacock, in which he was rated as captain's clerk. On the 23rd of July, he was ordered "to be very careful in obtaining information respecting Japan, the means of opening a communication with it, and the value of its trade with the Dutch and Chinese." Arriving at Canton, he might receive further instructions. He had with him blanks. On the 28th of October, 1832, Edward Livingston, the United States Secretary of State, instructed him that the United States had it in contemplation to institute a separate mission to Japan. If, however, a favorable opportunity presented, he might fill up a letter and present it to the "Emperor" for the purpose of opening trade. Roberts was successful in inaugurating diplomatic and commercial relations with Muscat and Siam, but, on account of his premature death, nothing came of his mission to Japan. He died June 12, 1836, at Macao, where his tomb duly inscribed, is in the Protestant cemetery. (Griffis' Perry, 272-273). Orders

1. Continued.

dated Oct. 28, 1832 to Roberts by Edw. Livingston on p.63 of Senate Exec. Doc. No. 59, 32d Cong. 1st Sess.; "The Executive, in the year 1832 resolved on an attempt to place our commercial relations, with some of the powers of Asia, on a sure and advantageous basis orders were issued to prepare the U.S.S. Peacock and the schooner Boxer for that special object." (Embassy to Eastern Courts by Roberts, 13); Commanders Letters, Oct. 1832, July-Dec. 1833, I, Jan.-June 1834, 108, Letter to Off. Ships of War, XX, 242, 244, XXI, 421, 507 all in Navy Arch.; Nav. Inst. Proc., Sept. 1910, 716-717; "In 1832 Edmund Roberts was sent by President Jackson to investigate commercial possibilities in the Indian Ocean. He was instructed to obtain information respecting Japan." (Reuter, Anglo-Amor. Rel. Span. & Amor. War, 23); "President Jackson sent a man to the East in 1831" (III Spears, Hist. Navy, 440); "President Jackson in 1831 appointed Edmund Roberts as agent 'to open trade in the Indian Ocean' " (II Maclay, Hist. Navy 120); "However, in the time of the Shogun Iyemari, the only steps taken were, first, the suggestion of John Quincy Adams as to the responsibility of the United States in the matter of re-opening Japan, and, secondly, the plan of President Andrew Jackson in 1832 to send Edmond Roberts as American envoy to the Oriental courts. The interesting extensions and consequences of this new policy we shall see during the reign of the succeeding Shogun." (Gowen, Outline Hist. of Japan, 282, citing Nitobe, The Japanese Nation, XI); Foster's "A Century of American Diplomacy," 333; Commodore Porter, as far back as 1815, addressed a letter to Mr. Monroe (Secretary of State) on the subject of Japan. It was then intended to send out Com. Porter with a frigate and two sloops of war, but the plan was defeated. (Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 242, citing DeBow's Review, Dec. 1852 but Charles Oscar Paullin in Nav. Inst. Proc., expresses doubt that such an expedition was contemplated); "Commodore Porter was one of those officers sent out for this purpose [protect whaling in War of 1812] and he could recommend no better means of security to American Whalers than that of bringing Japan into amicable relations with his country. To this end he addressed a letter to Sec. Monroe in 1815. This was the year that a squadron under Decatur was sent to the Mediterranean and a treaty was signed with Algiers. Why should not another squadron be sent westward to Japan? The proposal seemed to about to be put into effect, and the Commodore was to be sent as an envoy with a frigate and 2 sloops of war." (Nitobe, The Japanese Nation, 262); "Commodore (David) Porter, who had been despatched to the Pacific for the protection of American whalers from the depredations of British rivalry, addressed a letter in 1815 to Secretary Monroe, on the

1. Continued.

subject of opening Japan. In consequence of this, it was intended to send out the Commodore with a frigate and two sloops of war; but the plan was defeated." (Nitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. and Japan, 31-32); Nat. Intell., April 14, 1852; "It is no wonder that John Quincy Adams should urge that it was the duty of Christian nations to open Japan, and that it was the duty of Japan to respond to the demands of the world, as no nation had a right to withhold its quota to the general progress of mankind." (Nitobe, Japanese Nation, 262); "A few years later [than 1815] the interest in Japan was again renewed by John Quincy Adams, who urged that it was the duty of Christian nations to open Japan and of Japan to respond, on the ground that no nation had a right to withdraw its private contribution to the welfare of the whole human race." (Nitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. and Japan, 31-32).

2. The visit of Edmund Roberts to Cochin-China, Siam and Muscat in the Peacock is described by Mr. Roberts in his Embassy to Cochin-China, Siam and Muscat, 228-319. 2d Lt. H. W. Fowler commanded the Marines of the Peacock and visited Bangkok with Mr. Roberts. (*id*); "In 1833 an American envoy, Edmund Roberts, succeeded in negotiating a treaty of amity and commerce with Siam and the Sultan of Muscat." (Fuess, "Calch Cushing," 403); "The United States concluded a Treaty with Siam in 1833" (W.A.R. Wood, History of Siam, 277); Our first treaties with an Asiatic power can hardly be claimed to be to the credit of the Navy, although the stamp of the sea was on their negotiator, Edmund Roberts, a sea captain of Portsmouth, N.H., and he was rated as "captain's clerk" on board the naval vessel that took him out, so that we may perhaps not go in great state, for we read (Moore, *op.cit.*) that "If we were to judge by the provision made for his comfort and remuneration, we should infer that little importance was attached to his mission. His pay was barely sufficient to defray the cost of an insurance on his life for the benefit of his numerous children; and for three months he was obliged to lie on the sea-washed gun-deck with the crew, all the available space in the cabin being occupied by a charge d'affaires to Buenos Ayres whose name is now forgotten." Roberts was only partially successful, but he did bring back treaties with Siam and Muscat. ("Naval Officer in Diplomacy" by Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp, in Nav. Inst. Proc., Sept. 1924, 1477); Captain Geisinger was instructed to afford every facility to "Mr. Roberts, the gentleman who acts in the capacity of clerk to the Commander of the Peacock to enable him to carry into effect and success his instructions from the State Department." (Nav. Inst. Proc., Sept. 1910, 716-717, quoting Sec. Navy

2. Continued.

and which gives details of the visit to Siam); See also Captains Let., Dec. 1835, Aug. 1836 in Navy Arch.; Foster, Amer. Dip. in Orient, 45-54; Ruschenbergh, Voy. Round World, 89-94, 319-320, 340-344; A and N Chron. 4 Jan. 1835, 14; For complete history of this incident see Chapter VIII, Vol. II of this History.

3. "As I am about to undertake another voyage to exchange the ratifications of the treaties alluded to in the Embassy, to form others in places not yet visited, and to extend, if possible, our commerce on advantageous terms, still farther east than India or Cochin-China, I beg my readers will consider the present volume as a prelude to much further and varied information, to be derived under more favourable auspices - more intimate knowledge of eastern forms - and that caution which should ever be the child of experience." (Embassy to the Eastern Courts of Cochin-China, Siam, and Muscat, 1832-34, Edmund Roberts, 8); Mr. Roberts arrived at the mouth of the Menam River late in March, 1836 with the Peacock and Enterprize. The exchange of ratifications occurred at Bangkok in April, 1836; Capt. Let. 1835, I, Navy Arch.; Nav. Inst. Proc. Sept. 1910, 722-724; Ruschenberger, Voyage Round the World, 319-320; See Chapter V, Vol. II, this History.

4. Navy Arch.; Nav. Inst. Proc., Sept. 1910, 724; The Peacock (Stribling) arrived at Hampton Roads Oct. 26, 1837 "bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Edmund P. Kennedy," after having "circumnavigated the globe." (The Globe, 30 Oct. 1837); An. Rep. Sec. Navy Mahlon Dickerson, 1837; Sec. Navy Mahlon Dickerson in his Annual Report, 1837, to President Martin VanBuren stated that: "The sloop-of-war Peacock, Commodore Kennedy, which, with the schooner Enterprize, sailed from New York in April, 1835, on a cruise in the East Indies, and along the coast of Asia, with a view to the protection and extension of our commerce in that quarter, returned to the United States," on October 26, 1837, "having successfully accomplished the objects for which the cruise was undertaken. The Enterprize was detained by Commodore Ballard on the Pacific Station, where her services were required." See Chapter V, Vol. II, this History.

5. Sec. Navy J. K. Paulding to Wilkes 11 Aug. 1838, Letters to Officers, Ships of War, XXV, 407, Navy Arch; Wilkes, U.S. Exploring Expedition, p. xxvii; Nav. Inst. Proc. XXXVII, 408; see Chap. X, Vol. II for Wilkes Exploring Expedition.

11. Continued.

the effort of gaining access there, you will hold your squadron at his disposition for that purpose; and should he decline to do so, you may yourself, if you see fit, persevere in the design, yet not in such a manner as to excite a hostile feeling or a distrust of the Government of the United States."

"The policy of the United States is avowedly pacific" etc.

"You will return by way of the Sandwich Islands, the west coast of America and Cape Horn." (Sec. Navy George Bancroft to Commodore James Biddle, 22 May 1845, Confidential Letters Navy Arch.; an extract of these orders are also published in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 59, p. 64, 32d Cong., 1st Sess.); Conf. Letters, Navy Arch. I, 126; Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXI, 554 et seq; id, June 1911, 243; Nitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. and Japan, 31-32; Reuter, Amer. Rel. Span-Amer. War, 23; John S. Foster, "A Century of American Diplomacy", 333-334); "Commodore Biddle was sent with the big ship-of-the-line Columbus and the Vincennes". (III Spears, Hist. Navy, 440); "Commodore Biddle, sent soon after to the China Seas, with a considerable American Naval force, was instructed, among other things, to ascertain if the ports of Japan were accessible." (Hildreth, Japan as It was and Is, 496); Maclay, Hist. Navy II, 120; "In an especial manner, you will take the utmost care to ascertain if the ports of Japan are accessible, Should the commissioner incline to make the effort of gaining access there, you will hold your squadron at his disposition for that purpose; and should he decline to do so, you may yourself, if you see fit, persevere in the design, yet not in such a manner as to excite a hostile feeling, or a distrust of the government of the United States." (Orders of Biddle pub. in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 59, 32d Cong., 1st Sess.)

- 12. Biddle to Sec. Navy, G. Bancroft, 25 Dec. 1845, East India Let. Bk., Navy Arch.
- 13. Biddle to Sec. Navy, 21 Jan. 1846 (East India let. bk.)
- 14. Biddle on Vincennes at Canton River, 10 April 1846 (East India Let. Bk.)
- 15. Biddle on Vincennes to Sec. Navy, 2 July 1846, East India Let. Bk.
- 16. Biddle to Sec. Navy, 31 July 1846, East India Squadron Let. Bk., Navy Arch.; Hildreth, Japan as It was and Is, 498; Senate Ex. Doc. No. 59, pp. 64-70, 32d Cong. 1st Sess. gives much information and on page 68 will be found Japanese reply to Biddle; Robert McCoy under oath on April 30, 1849 told Captain Geisinger that the Japanese told him that "at the City of Yedo, a common soldier

16. Continued.

had knocked down and American Commodore, and that the Americans had taken no notice of it: then why should they take any notice of us, we being poor sailors. * * * I never heard that an American Commodore had been knocked down by a common soldier at Yedo until I heard it from our guard at Nangasacki." (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 59 pp.15, 18, 32d Cong., 1st Sess.); "You will as soon as practicable carry into effect as far as you can the instructions given you relative to China and Japan." (Sec. Navy to Biddle, Jan. 6, 1846, Confidential Let. Bk., Navy Arch.)

17. Biddle to Sec. Navy 31 July 1846, East India Let. Bk., Navy Arch.; Nat. Intell. 15 March, 1847; Nav. Inst. Proc. June, 1911, 244; Ranald "McDonald had the distinction of establishing a school of interpreters who, when the time came, were able to render valuable service to Biddle (1846), Glyn (1849) and Perry (1853-1854)." (Hadland Davis Japan 231); Griffis, Perry, 276; "While Biddle was at Yedo, though unknown to him, there were quite a few American sailors held in some form of durance as spies, or for attempts to escape from the islands. In addition to the shipwrecked survivors of the Ladoga and the Lawrence there was the famous Ranald McDonald of Astoria, who may, with good reason, be regarded as the first American resident of Japan. He was the son of a Scotsman and an Indian woman, who, when off the coast of Japan, had insisted on being put ashore in a small boat. He was, of course, imprisoned, but became, nevertheless, the first teacher of English to a few Japanese who sought his help. His 'cage' at Nagasaki is said to have been a 'house of reception, lit with wax candles on low square stands. Men of all orders came to see and talk with the first teacher of English in Japan.'" (Gowen, Out. Hist. Japan, 292); "The Proble had visited Nagasaki, in pursuance to my instructions of January 31st and relieved from confinement the seaman of the American Whaler Lagoda and an adventurer, named Ranald McDonald, who left the Whaler Plymouth, Captain Edwards, of Sag Harbor, N.Y., on the Coast of Japan, and was also in confinement there" (Geisinger to Sec. Navy, 11 May 1849, East India Squad. Let. Bk., Navy Arch.); For information of Ranald MacDonald see "The Friend" of Honolulu, Oct. 1, 1849 id. Dec. 20, 1849; Griffis', Townsend Harris, 2; Honolulu Advertiser, May 17, 1928; Dye's McDonald of Oregon, 394; Hildreth, Japan As It Was and Is, 503; Nat. Intell., Aug. 13, 1849; Nitobe, Japanese Nation, 272; R. E. Lewis, Educational Conquest of the Far East; Senate Ex. Doc. No. 59, 32d Cong., 1st Sess.

18. See Chapter XV, Vol. II of this History describing the Mexican War in California and West Mexican Coast.

19. Nat. Intell. Aug. 18, 1846; Nat. Intell. Jan. 29, 1847; Nat. Intell. March 15, 1847; Foster, Amer. Dip. in the Orient, 145; Nav. Inst. Proc. XXXI, 554; Nav. Inst. Proc. June, 1911, 244; Hildreth, Japan as It was and Is, 496.
20. Hildreth, Japan as It was and Is, 496.
21. Biddle to Sec. Navy 31 July 1846, East India Let. Bk., Navy Arch.; M. C. Arch.; II Maclay, Hist. Navy 120; Clark, Stevens, Alden, Krafft, Short Hist. Navy, 226.
22. Richard Hildreth, Japan, As It Was and Is, 496-498.
23. An. Rep. Sec. Navy, Dec. 6, 1847; Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 247-248; Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXI, 554, 952; Nav. Inst. Proc., Sept. 1934, 1478-1480; Nat. Intell. Jan. 22, 29 and March 15, 1847; Nitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. and Japan, 33-34; Bayard Taylor, Japan in our Day, 22-23; Griffis, Matthew C. Perry, 276; For Biddle's account see Biddle to Sec. Navy, 31 July 1846, East India Let. Bk., Navy Arch. and Sen. Doc. No. 59, 32d Cong. 1st Sess. 64-66.
24. Muster Rolls; "I have also received a letter from Captain Paulding enclosing one to him from Ward Room officers of the Vincennes on the subject of that ship's complement of officers and expressing a desire that a Lieutenant of Marines, nor a chaplain nor a Professor of Mathematics may go out in that ship. It is not intended to order a Professor to her; and if a Lieutenant of Marines be ordered you may detach him. A chaplain has been ordered and has joined her. As the Navy has this class of officers, it is necessary to employ them. I shall not, therefore, detach him." (Sec. Navy George Bancroft to Biddle, 24 May 1845, Confidential Let. Bk., Navy Arch.)
25. An. Rep. Sec. Navy, Dec. 6, 1847. See also Nav. Inst. Proc. XXXI, 554; Nat. Intell. Jan. 29 and March 15, 1847; Brinkley, Hist. Jap. People, 663; Nitobe, Japanese Nation, 268-270.
26. Biddle to Sec. Navy, 31 July 1846, East India Let. Bk., Navy Arch.; Nav. Inst. Proc. XXXI, 554; Nitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. and Japan, 33-34; Sen. Doc. 1st Sess. 32d Cong. Vol. IX.
27. Hadland Davis, Japan, 252. This view of Biddle's acts has not been accepted by all. His assault by a Japanese soldier evidently hurt the prestige of the United States in Japan (see Note 16); "Captain Paulding [of Vincennes] brought with him despatches for the legation from Commodore Biddle, enclosing the reply of the Japanese government to the proposals made by him, in the name of the

27. Continued.

President, for opening commercial and friendly relations between the United States and Japan. It appears that the overture was positively rejected, and that the commodore was even treated with some degree of personal indignity." (A. H. Everett at Macao to Sec. of State James Buchanan, 26 Oct. 1846, Senate Ex. Doc. No. 59, 32d Cong., 1st Sess.); "The attempt of the Commodore to open a negotiation was perhaps not made with all the discretion that might have been desired, and has placed the subject in a rather less favorable position than that in which it stood before. It is not impossible, however, that some new combination of circumstances may present itself during my residence here which may increase the prospect of success. In that case I shall with much pleasure avail myself of the power confided in me to renew the attempt to conclude a treaty. This result, could it be effected, would certainly be of no slight importance to the foreign relations of the country." (Mr. Everett at Macao to Sec. State Buchanan, 5 Jan. 1847, Senate Ex. Doc. No. 59, 32d Cong., 1st Sess.)

28. Senate Ex. Doc. No. 59, 32d Cong., 1st Sess; Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 249-255; II Maclay Hist. Navy, 120; Information from U.S. Commissioner to China J. W. Davis caused Geisinger to send the Proble to Japan about the Lagoda of New Bedford and to demand release of prisoners. (Geisinger to Sec. Navy, 27 Jan. 1849, East India Squad. Let. Bk., Navy Arch.); Commodore Geisinger on Jan. 31, 1849 ordered Commander James Glynn with the Proble "to Bay of Mangasaki" (sic) "to obtain release of fifteen seamen" and if necessary to "proceed to the Bay of Yedo" and communicate "with the Imperial Court." "You are instructed to make a firm, temperate and respectful demand of that Court for the immediate release, and surrender to you, of the above-mentioned prisoners."; (Geisinger to Glynn, 31 Jan. 1849, India Squad. Let. Bk., Navy Arch); Brinkley, Hist. Japanese People, 663.

29. Muster Rolls; Orderly Sergeant John Culp died 24 July 1849 and was succeeded by Corporal Reuben Cook. (Muster Roll, 1 Oct. 1848 to 24 Jan. 1850 signed by Corporal Reuben Cook).

30. Senate Ex. Doc. No. 59, 32d Cong., 1st Sess; Nat. Intell. Jan. 7, 1851; Mitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. and Japan, 36. See also Nat. Intell. Oct. 17, 27, 1849; Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 249-255; Hildreth Japan As It Was And Is, 500.

31. Hildreth, Japan As It Was And Is, 500.

32. Senate Ex. Doc. No. 59, 32d Cong., 1st Sess; Nat. Intell.

32. Continued.

July 20, Oct. 17, 1849; Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXI, 953, 1473; Mitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. and Japan, 36; Bayard Taylor, Japan in Our Day, 22-23; MacLay, Hist. Navy II, 120; Clark, Stevens, Alden, Krafft, Short Hist. Navy, 227; Hadland Davis, Japan, 231; Griffis, Perry, 277-278; Hildroth, Japan As It Was And Is, 502; "The cruise of the Proble was altogether successful. The release and surrender of these seamen, under the circumstances, is probably the first time in which the stubborn policy of the Japanese has yielded to the demand of Foreigners." (Geisinger to Sec. Navy, 18 June 1849, East India Squad. Let. Bk., Navy Arch.); The Proble sailed from Macao Roads on June 9, 1849 and from Hong Kong on June 11, 1849, for San Francisco, Calif. "The Sandwich Islanders, brought from Japan, who were at Hong Kong at an expense to the Government, were afforded a passage in her to California, from whence they can readily reach their own country. The other seamen, released from Japan, have shipped on different merchant vessels." (Geisinger to Sec. Navy, 18 June, 1849, East India Squad. Let. Bk., Navy Arch.)

33. Nat. Intell. Dec. 12, 1849; See also Nat. Intell. Aug. 13, 1849; Nat. Intell. Oct. 27, 1849, Dec. 11, 1859; Nat. Intell. Sept. 6, 1849; Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXVII; Nav. Inst. Proc., Sept. 1924, 1478-1480; Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 249; Sen. Doc. No. 59, 32d Cong., 1st Sess., 2-63; Griffis, M. C. Perry, 277-278; "Seven of them Sandwich Islanders." (Hildroth, Japan As It Was And Is, 499).

34. Nav. Inst. Proc. XXXI, 958; Chinese Repository, July, 1849; "Captain Glynn intends to recommend to the President to make Lew Chew a naval station." (Nat. Intell., 27 Oct. 1849); Nat. Intell., Jan. 7, 1851; For Glynn's letter to Fillmore and other matters see Senate Exec. Doc. No. 59, pp. 74-78, 32d Cong., 1st Sess.; On May 8, 1849 Acting Secretary of the Navy L. Warrington approved Commodore David Geisinger's "conduct in regard to the American Whaler Lagoda wrecked on the coast of Japan" expressed the Department's "gratification at the generous aid and attention afforded to the distressed American seamen of that ship by Mr. Brown, the Consul of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands and particularly by Mr. Levyssohn, the Dutch Superintendent of Trade at Decima." (Confidential Let. Bk., Navy Arch.); On Oct. 25, 1849 Sec. Navy Wm. Ballard Preston wrote Geisinger expressing "the high satisfaction of the Department, at the discreet and proper manner in which the proceedings of the U.S.S. Proble were conducted at Nagasaki, Japan which resulted in the release and surrender of the seamen of the American Whaler Lagoda." (Confidential Let.

34. Continued.

Blk., Navy Arch.); In 1849 Aaron Haight Palmer of New York, Director of the American and Foreign Agency of N.Y. (1830-1847) sent memorials to the President and Secretary of State regarding commercial relations with the East. Backed by New York and Baltimore merchants. In his letter to Secretary Clayton, 4 measures "on the plan of opening Japan" and recommended a "blockade of Yedo Bay" if necessary. (Mitobe, The Japan Nation, 275; Nat. Intell. Sept. 6, 1849); To rescue these [Americans], as well as to repair the failure of Biddle, Commander Glynn was sent early in 1849. After some preliminary difficulties, during which the Japanese made some threats of an offensive demonstration, the prisoners were delivered up to the American ship, the Proble. On returning to the United States, Commander Glynn strongly advised the government to press further for the establishment of intercourse with Japan, in the interests of civilization as well as of American commerce. He pleaded further that this should be carried out by "naval officers of tact" and that proper steps should be taken to conciliate the Dutch and to allay the suspicions of the British. It was in consequence of this appeal, as well as in accordance with the personal policy of President Fillmore, that Commodore Aulick was sent in June, 1851, to obtain from Japan the threefold right to take off shipwrecked sailors, to obtain supplies for the ships, and to trade at one or more of the Japanese ports. Aulick apparently was not one of the "naval officers of tact," for within the year he was recalled. (Gowen, Outline Hist. Japan, 292-293); For Glynn's letter to Fillmore and other matters see Senate Exec. Doc. No. 59, pp. 74-78, 32d Cong., 1st Sess.

35. See Chapters of Volume II Chapters XIII, XIV, XV.36. Tomes, Americans in Japan, 1; See also Charles MacFarlane Japan, 108-110; No sooner had Perry left than the Russians appeared. (Mitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. and Japan, 59); other nations were considering an expedition similar to that led by Perry. (Russia for instance) (Nat. Intell. Dec. 10, 1852); "That Oriental sentiment which, hardened by the usage and habit of centuries has dictated the inveterate policy of national isolation in Japan." (An. Rep. Sec. Navy, Dec. 11, 1852, which also discusses the preliminary plans for organizing Perry's expedition); See also President Fillmore's Message regarding Perry's Expedition (Nat. Intell. Dec. 7, 1852); Maclay, Hist. Navy, II, 121; Hildreth, Japan As It Was And Is, 507-508.37. Senate Exec. Doc. No. 59, pp. 80-82, 32d Cong., 1st Sess; Palmer, Doc. and Facts Illus. Origin Mission to Japan,

37. Continued.

5,22; Davis, Origin of Japan, Ex., 7; Amer. Hist. Rec. III, 148-149, 294-297; Sen. Doc. No. 59, 32d Cong., 1st Sess. 57, 74, 80-82; Nav. Let. Bk. Exec. Let. Jan.-May, 1851, 123; Nav. Inst. Proc. June, 1911, 257; The Command of the expedition from the United States to Japan, sent out in 1851, was thus first entrusted to Commodore Aulick, who arrived in Japan, in the summer of that year, but he was recalled soon afterwards, and the position given to Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry. (F. W. Williams, Life and Letters of S. Wells Williams, 183); Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXIII, 1476; II Maclay, Hist. Navy, 121; "We got underway from Old Point Comfort with steam and without sail" on June 8, 1851. (Aulick to Sec. Navy, 8 June 1851, East India Let. Bk., Navy Arch); "During the past year the attention of this department, in conjunction with the Department of State, has been directed to the employment of the East India Squadron in an enterprise of great moment to the commercial interests of the country - the endeavor to establish relations of amity and commerce with the Empire of Japan. The long interdict which has denied to strangers access to the ports or territory of that country, and the singularly inhospitable laws which its government has adopted to secure this exclusion, having been productive, of late years, of gross oppression and cruelty to citizens of the United States, it has been thought expedient to take some effective measure to promote a better understanding with this populous and semibarbarous empire; to make the effort not only to obtain from them the observance of the rights of humanity to such of our people as may be driven by necessity upon their coasts, but also to promote the higher and more valuable end of persuading them to abandon their unprofitable policy of seclusion, and gradually to take a place in that general association of commerce in which their resources and industry would equally enable them to confer benefits upon others, and the fruits of a higher civilization upon themselves. The extension of the domain of the United States to the shores of the Pacific, the rapid settlement of California and Oregon, the opening of the highway across the isthmus of Central America, the great addition to our navigation employed in trade with Asiatic nations, and the increased activity of our whaling ships in the vicinity of the northern coasts of Japan, are now pressing upon the consideration of this government the absolute necessity of reviewing our relations to those Eastern communities which lie contiguous to the path of our trade. The enforcement of a more liberal system of intercourse upon China has met the approval of the civilized world, and its benefits are seen and felt not less remarkably in the progress of that ancient empire itself,

37. Continued.

than in the activity which it has already imparted to the pursuit of Eastern commerce China is awaking from the lethargy of a thousand years to the perception of the spirit of the present era, and is even now furnishing her quota to the adventure which distinguishes and stimulates the settlement of our western coast. These events have forced upon the people of America and Europe the consideration of the question, how far it is consistent with the rights of the civilized world to defer to those inconvenient and unsocial customs by which a nation, capable of contributing to the relief of the wants of Humanity, shall be permitted to renounce that duty; whether any nation may claim to be exempt from the admitted Christian obligation of hospitality to those strangers whom the vocations of commerce or the lawful pursuits of industry may have incidentally brought in need of its assistance; and the still stronger case, whether the enlightened world will tolerate the infliction of punishment or contumelious treatment upon the unfortunate voyager whom the casualties of the sea may have compelled to an unwilling infraction of a barbarous law. These are questions which are every day becoming more significant. That Oriental sentiment which, hardened by the usage and habit of centuries, has dictated the inveterate policy of national isolation in Japan, it is very apparent, will not long continue to claim the sanctity of a national right to the detriment of the cause of universal commerce and civilization, at this time so signally active in enlarging the boundaries of human knowledge and the diffusion of comfort over the earth. The day has come when Europe and America have found an urgent inducement to demand of Asia and Africa the rights of hospitality of aid and comfort, shelter and succor, to the men who pursue the great highroads of trade and exploration over the globe. Christendom is constrained by the pressure of an increasing necessity to publish its wants and declare its rights to the heathen; and in making its power felt, will bring innumerable blessings to every race which shall acknowledge its mastery. The government of the United States has happily placed itself in the front of this movement; and it may be regarded as one of the most encouraging guarantees of its success, that the expedition which has just left our shores takes with it the earnest good wishes, not only of our own country, but of the most enlightened communities of Europe. The opening of Japan has become a necessity, which is recognized in the commercial adventure of all Christian nations, and is deeply felt by every owner of an American whale-ship, and every voyager between California and China. This important duty has been consigned to the commanding officer

57. Continued.

of the East India Squadron, a gentleman in every respect worthy of the trust reposed in him, and who contributes to its administration the highest energy and ability, improved by long and various service in his profession. Looking to the magnitude of the undertaking, and the great expectations which have been raised, both in this country and in Europe, in reference to its results, the casualties to which it may be exposed and the necessity to guard it, by every precaution within the power of the government, against the possibility of a failure, I have thought it proper, with your approbation, to increase the force destined to this employment, and to put at the disposal of Commodore Perry a squadron of unusual strength and capability. I have, therefore, recently added to the number of vessels appropriated to the command, the line-of-battle ship Vermont, the corvette Macedonian and the Steamer Alleghany. These ships, together with the sloop-of-war Vandalia, originally intended to be assigned to the squadron, and with the ships now on that station - the steamer Susquehanna and the sloops-of-war Saratoga and Plymouth - a portion of which are now near to the term of their cruise, will constitute a command adapted, we may suppose, to any emergency which the delicate nature of the trust committed to the Commodore may present. It is probable that the exhibition of the whole force which will be under the command of Commodore Perry during the first year, will produce such an impression upon a government and people who are accustomed to measure their respect by the array of power which accompanies the demand of it, as may enable him to dispense with the vessels whose term of service is drawing near to a close, and that they may be returned to the United States without any material prolongation of their cruise." (An. Rep. Sec. Navy, 1852); Glynn wrote in 1851 that "some Japanese waifs who had been picked up at sea by the bark Auckland, Captain Jennings, and brought to San Francisco attracted the attention of Captain Aulick." On May 9, 1851 Aulick wrote that the Government take advantage of sending these Japanese back to open relations with Japan. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State agreed with Aulick. (Nitobe, The Japanese Nation, 276-277); Joseph Heco (?) was one of those picked up at sea by an American bark, the Auckland in 1851. He lived in San Francisco, where he learned the language and some business. He was brought to Washington and to the Atlantic cities for some weeks, and, in 1859, left the States for Japan, where, as a naturalized American, he became a merchant in Yokohama. These are a few of several shipwrecked Japanese in America, whose annals are too short and simple, and in most cases too obscure to be recorded here. (Nitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. and Japan,

37. Continued.

157-159); "The crew of another American vessel, wrecked at Japan, were recently taken to Batavia by a Dutch vessel, from Nagasaki. It is supposed that on the arrival at Singapore of an American frigate and a steamer, daily expected, the Hon. J. Balestier, U.S. Commissioner, will visit the Court of Jeddo, on a mission from the United States." (Nat. Intell., May 10, 1851, publishing advices from China by way of San Francisco and the Isthmus up to Feb. 4, 1851); The St. Mary's, it was thought would be despatched as soon as the troubles in Chili were settled, to San Francisco, for the purpose of taking home certain Japanese, who have been promised a passage by our government. (Nat. Intell., Nov. 11, 1851) The Marines of the St. Mary's were under Command of First Lieut. George R. Graham; See also Gowen, Outline Hist. Japan, 293; Blake-slee, Japan and Japanese-American Relations, 325.

38. Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 256-257; The Marines of the Susquehanna were commanded by Captain William B. Slack; those of the Saratoga by First Lieut. M. R. Kintzing; those of the Plymouth were in charge of Orderly Sergeant William Grant. (M. C. Muster Rolls)
39. Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 257; II Maclay Hist. Navy, 121; The Susquehanna sailed from Norfolk in June, 1851 by way of Rio Janeiro, conveying to that place M. Macedo, late Minister of Brazil to U.S., R.C. Schenck, U.S. Minister to Brazil and J.S. Pendleton charge to Argentine. (An. Rep. Sec. Navy, Wm. A. Graham, November 29, 1851).
40. "Commodore Perry, we learn has been appointed to the command of the East India Squadron." (Nat. Intell., Jan. 30, 1852); Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 258-259; Aulick "was recalled when en route, to face a charge based on a false report". (III Spears, Hist. Navy, 443); II Maclay, Hist. Navy 121; Commodore Aulick explains the charges in his letter to Sec. Navy of 17 Feb. 1852, East India Let. Bk., Navy Arch.
41. Senate Exec. Doc. No. 59, 32d Cong., 1st Sess, pp. 80-82; Nat. Intell., April 26, 1852, 3; The "government of the United States determined to make a formal application to that of Japan to establish intercourse between the two nations and to despatch it by a fleet sufficiently large and well-appointed to insure a proper reception" (Bayard Taylor, Japan in Our Day, 23-25.); Aulicks orders dated 31 May, 1851 by Sec. Navy all in Confidential Let. Bk., Navy Arch.; "Accompanying his letter you will receive one from the Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, in relation to duties intrusted to you by the

41. Continued.

- President of the United States." (Sec. Navy Will A. Graham to John H. Aulick, 2 June 1851, Confidential Let. Bk., Navy Arch.)
42. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 254.
43. Inazo Nitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. and Japan, 140; Jonathan Goble was enlisted as a private in the United States Marine Corps, Dec. 22, 1851, by Brevet Major Jno. Geo. Reynolds for a term of four years. Goble was born in Wayne, County of Stuben, New York, and when enlisted, gave his age as twenty-four years. He was five feet nine and a half inches tall, with hazel eyes, dark brown hair, light complexion, and gave his occupation as that of farmer. His date of discharge is given as May 8, 1855, Brooklyn, N.Y.
44. M. C. Arch.
45. M.C. Arch.
46. Henderson to Sec. Nav J. P. Kennedy, Oct. 18, 1852, M. C. Arch.
47. Nat. Intell., April 12, 1852.
48. Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 260; According to the Muster Rolls the Marine Officer of the Susquhanna at this time was Brevet Captain William B. Slack; the Marines of the Saratoga were commanded by First Lieutenant M. R. Kintzing while those of the Plymouth were in charge of Orderly Sergeant William Grant. The Muster Rolls for May show that the Marines of the Princeton were commanded by Second Lieutenant James H. Jones; the Marines of the Mississippi were in charge of Orderly Sergeant William Tancred; while there are no muster rolls for the Supply. (Muster Rolls, M.C. Arch); "Commodore Perry, we learn, has been appointed to command of the East India Squadron." (Nat. Intell., 30 Jan. 1852); Lieutenant Arthur Sinclair, who commanded the Supply was the grandfather of Mrs. George Barnett, wife of Major General Commandant George Barnett; Orders to Perry dated 13 Nov. 1852 "The special mission to Japan, with which you have been charged by the Government will require all your firmness and prudence; in respect to which the Department entertains the fullest confidence that they will be adequate for any emergency." "In prosecuting the objects of your mission to Japan, you are invested with large discretionary powers and you are authorized to employ despatch-vessels, interpreters, Kroomen, or natives and all other means which you may deem necessary to enable

48. Continued.
you to bring about the desired results." (Sec. Navy John P. Kennedy, 13 Nov. 1852, Confidential Let. Bk., Navy Arch.)
49. Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 261; The Muster Rolls for this month show that Second Lieutenant Jacob Read commanded the Marines of the Vandalia. There are no Muster Rolls for the other vessels for this month. The Muster Roll for February carries the name of Second Lieutenant James H. Jones on the Macedonian; the Roll of Sept. 1853 shows Sergt. William A. Wilker on the Alleghany; while there are not muster rolls for the Vermont and Southampton anywhere near these dates. (Muster Rolls, M. C. Arch.)
50. Nat. Intell., October 18, 27 and November 29, 1852; Nav. Inst. Proc., June 1911, 261; The Marine officer of the Princeton in October, 1852 was Second Lieutenant James H. Jones; The Marines of the Mississippi in October 1852 were commanded by Brevet Major Jacob Zeilin with 1st Lt. George F. Lindsay and 1st Lt. William Butterfield as junior officers; those of the Powhatan were commanded by Brevet Captain Robert Tansill. (Muster Rolls, M. C. Arch.)
51. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex. I, 79-80; Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 261.
52. Tomes, The Amer. in Japan, 2; Bayard Taylor, Japan in Our Day, 23-25; Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 80; Griffis, Perry's visit to Japan, 309; Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXIII, 1476; II Maclay, Hist. Navy 121.
53. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 81.
54. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 133; Tomes, Amer. in Japan, 65-67; Griffis, M. C. Perry, 281-342.
55. Here Bayard Taylor joined the squadron as Masters Mate; Griffis, Perry's Visit to Japan, 309; In May, 1853, the Marines of the Susquahanna were commanded by Brevet Major Jacob Zeilin; those of the Mississippi by Brevet Captain William B. Slack, his Orderly Sergeant being William Tancred; those of the Saratoga were in charge of First Sergeant William F. Steele; and those of the Plymouth in charge of Orderly Sergeant William Grant (Muster Rolls). Captain Slack had been transferred to the Mississippi from the Susquahanna on May 9, 1853 (Muster Rolls); On March 8, 1860 Slack wrote the Sec. Navy about his brevet pay and double rations while on Susquahanna on "cruise to the East Indies, China, and Japan Seas" and his brevet pay on the Mississippi on same cruise. He enclosed copy of his orders signed by Colonel Commandant Archibald

55. Continued.

- Henderson, 22 March 1851 stating that "as this frigate [Susquchanna] has nearly the strength of a full company exclusive of the other guards of that Squadron, you are detailed with your brevet rank." (Marine Officers Let. Bk. Navy Arch).
56. Perry to Sec. Navy, 2 June 1853; Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 147-149; Griffis, M. C. Perry, 281-342.
57. Perry to Sec. Navy, 2 June 1853, East India Squad. Let. Bk.; Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex. I, 150; See also Williams Life and Letters of S. Wells Williams, 184-187; For visit to Loo-Choo Islands in 1816 see Voy. to West Coast of Corea and the Great Loo-choo Island, Basil Hall.
58. S. Wells Williams Journal ed. by F. W. Williams, 11.
59. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 161; See Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911 that states Chaplain George Jones of the Mississippi was in charge of party.
60. Log of Susquchanna; Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 158; See also, Heine, Graphic Scene of Japan Ex.
61. Tomes, Americans in Japan, 97-98; Williams in his Journal, 9-10 says Regent visited Perry on May 28th.
62. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 187; See also Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 263; "A company of Marines, the Mississippi's band, Commodore Perry in a sedan chair, the coolies with the presents behind him and a Marine on each side of the chair, the officers in undress uniform, the Susquchanna's band, Marines, etc. amounting in all to over 200 men, made up the procession." (Williams Journal of Perry Ex., 20).
63. Tomes, Americans in Japan, 121-122.
64. Hawks, U.S. Jap. Ex., I, 188.
65. Spaulding, Japan and around the World, 120-121.
66. Nat. Intell., November 3, 1853.
67. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 192.
68. Hawks, U.S. Japan, Ex., I, 195; Perry "with the Susquchanna (now the flagship) and Mississippi visited Port Lloyd, Peel Island, situated some eight hundred miles eastward of Nagasaki. Here he purchased a tract of land for a coaling depot," etc. (Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 263); Commodore Perry, on the Susquchanna, "arrived in

68. Continued.

the Bonin harbor from the Loo Choo Islands on June 14 in the year 1853." (Lionel Berners Cholmondeley, Hist. of Bonin Islands, 90); The U.S.S. Dolphin arrived at San Francisco in November, 1850, having sailed from China in July and touching at Manila, and Bonin Islands and Hawaiian Islands. (Nat. Intell., Jan. 8, 1851; Log of Dolphin)

69. Perry to Sec. Navy, 25 June 1853, East India Squad. Let. Bk.; Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 195; Williams Journal of Perry Ex., 27.

70. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex. I, 204; On June 15 "two parties under Mr. (Bayard) Taylor and Dr. Fahs left early this morning to explore." (Williams Journal, 29).

71. Muster Rolls.

72. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 204; See also M.C. Arch. for his record; In a letter dated on board the frigate Susguchanna, "Port Lloyd, Peel Island, June 15, 1853," Commodore M. C. Perry appointed Nathaniel Savory as "Agent to look after and take charge of certain live stock landed from the ship for the purpose of improving the breed of animals," of the Bonin Islands, and also as "Agent for the U.S. Squadron under my command at the Bonin Islands to look after the comfort and interest of any one who may land at the Islands from the said Squadron and to take charge of all property belonging to said Squadron or to the United States - and you are invested with authority to act accordingly. One man John Smith belonging to the U.S. Naval Service will be landed from this ship to assist you in the duties entrusted to your charge and he will have orders to refer to you for advice and instructions. I have caused your name to be placed upon the books of this ship for pay and provisions and you are consequently attached to the Navy of the United States and possessed of all the privileges and immunities to be derived therefrom." John Smith was an ordinary seaman and Perry gave him his orders dated in June 1853. (Cholmondeley, History of Bonin Islands, 95-97).

73. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex. I, 214.

74. Hawks, U.S. Japan, Ex. I, 216.

75. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 228; Griffis, Perry's Visit to Japan, 309; See Spaulding, Japan and Around the World, 30-31, for the description of a meteor and the "credulous Corporal of Marines"; Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 263. Williams in his Journal wrote they sailed from

75. Continued.
Napa on July 4. (p.46).
76. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 230, 232, 272; Griffis, M. C. Perry, 281-342; Inazo Nitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. and Japan, 46; Jane, Imperial Japanese Navy, 13-14; Nav. Inst. Proc. June, 1911, 264; "on July 7, 1853, entered the Bay of Uruga." (Gowen, Japan, 294).
77. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 237; Journal of Williams, 50.
78. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 249; There were considerable speculations among the officers to how the Japanese would receive them. The day before the landing an officer remarked "to Major Zeilin, of the Marine Corps (a fine old soldier), 'Well, Major, they have our caged ashore?' 'No, Sir; no caging tomorrow', said he, 'it will be fight to the death!'" (Spaulding, Japan and Around the World, 152-165); Williams Journal of Perry Ex., 57.
79. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 252; Griffis, Perry's Visit to Japan, 334; See also Bayard Taylor, Japan in Our Day, 23-25; Tomes, The Americans in Japan, 160-161; Powell, Road to Glory, 309-311 contains a very interesting account of Perry's landing; Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 266-267; Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 267 sets forth Perry's words quoting from Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 34, 33rd Cong., 2d Sess., pp. 50-51; "At Kurihama, two miles south of Uruga, Commissioners were appointed to receive the letter on July 14th. Perry Park marks the spot today where rises an obelisk inscribed by Marquis Ito." (Davis, Japan, 235).
80. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 252; Williams' Journal of Perry Ex. 58-59.
81. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 253; Williams' Journal of Perry Ex. 58-59.
82. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 253.
83. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 254; for plans to mark this spot with a monument, See A and N Reg. February, 23, 1901, 142. Zeilin was "Fleet Marine Officer in Perry's Expedition to Japan. He was the second person to touch the shore at the formal landing of the naval forces at Yokohama on July 14, 1853 and was one of those who received the silver medal presented by the merchants of Boston to the naval force that unsealed the Empire of Japan." (Officers Who Served in the Civil War, Powell and Shippen, 480).

84. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex. I, 254; Spaulding, Japan and Around the World, 152-165; Gowen, Japan, 296.
85. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 254; "At the head of the American party was a company of Marines commanded by Major Zeilin." (Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 267); "Fifteen launches and cutters were got ready, from which 320 persons, officers, seamen, Marines and musicians were landed." (Hildreth, Japan As It Was And Is, 517); "Buchanan" by Lewis, 57; "At the head of the American party was a company of Marines commanded by Major Zeilin." (Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 267); "400 officers, seamen and Marines" were landed (III Cooper, Naval Hist. 100); Clark Stevens, Alden, Krafft, Short Hist. Navy, 231; "about 300 people, say 112 Marines, 40 musicians, 40 officers and a hundred or more sailors," wrote S. Wells Williams in his Journal, 59; Under date of July 14, [1853] [Matthew Calbraith] Perry has this entry in his notes: "This being the day appointed for my reception on shore, and every preparation having been made for landing a formidable escort composed of officers, seamen, and Marines, from the respective ships, about 400 in number, all well armed and equipped, * * *" (Paullin, Dip. Nogo., Amer. Nav. Officers, 265).
86. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex. I, 254; "Commodore Perry left under a salute." (Journal of Perry Ex., Williams, 59).
87. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex. I, 254-255; Griffis, Perry's Visit to Japan, 334; "On reaching the shore the American Guard, consisting of four hundred Marines and sailors, lined up to salute the Commodore." (III Spears, Hist. Navy, 455-456); "One hundred Marines, whose figures were in striking contrast to the diminutive Japanese." (II Maclay, Hist. Navy, 129); "The Marines, headed by Major Zeilin, led off, he going ahead with a drawn sword." (Journal of Perry Ex., Williams, 60); all the Marines carried "charge of ball." (*id.*); "At 9:30 the Boats of the Squadron armed and equipped with the Guard of Marines; Band, Sailors, and officers assembled around this Ship. At 10 The Commander in Chief left the Ship, escorted by the Boats and bearing with him the letters of the President of the United States to the Emperor of Japan. On his leaving for the Shore a Salute of 13 guns was fired from this Ship. At 11. The Commander in Chief returned on board, and the boats repaired to their respective Ships. At 12. got underway and stood up the Bay, the Squadron following our motions." (Log of U.S. Steam Frigate Susquehanna, July 14, 1853) See also Griffis, M. C. Perry, 337-338.
88. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 255; Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 268; II Maclay Hist. Navy, 131.

89. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 256; See also Bayard Taylor, Japan in Our Day, for information of this visit to Gori-hama. "In front of the houses prepared for the interview were two old brass four-pounders, apparently Spanish, and on each side a company of soldiers, those on one side armed with matchlocks, those on the other with old Tower muskets, with flint locks and bayonets." (Hildreth, Japan As It Was And Is, 517).
90. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 261; "The letter being received, you will leave here." Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 269, The last sentence of the document "intimated they were to make sail immediately." (Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 64); Davis, Japan, 236. Perry to Sec. Navy, 9 Jan. 1854 and 14, 25 Jan. 22 Feb. 20 March, 1854, East India Squad. Let. Bk. Navy Arch.
91. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex. I, 261.
92. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 261.
93. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 261.
94. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 263.
95. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 264.
96. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 265-267; Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 269; Williams' Journal of Perry Ex., 66; "Boats of the Squadron surveying the Bay of Jeddo - Our present anchorage by order of the Commodore to be called 'American Anchorage.' Saratoga got underway to protect the surveying boats." (Log of Susquehanna, July 15, 1853).
97. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 267; "We estimated ourselves to be ten miles from Yedo." (Williams' Journal, Perry Ex., 66).
98. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex. I, 268-269; Williams' Journal, Perry Ex., 66-67.
99. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 271; Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 269; Williams' Journal, Perry Ex., 69-70.
100. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 272.
101. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 274; Williams' Journal, Perry Ex., 71.
102. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 279; "at two o'clock Commodore Perry and suite, seventeen in all," went ashore to call on Regent and had dinner. (Williams' Journal, Perry Ex., 74-77).

103. Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 269; See Williams' Journal, Perry Ex., 31.
104. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 282.
105. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 282; In regard to this visit to Bonin Islands, the Plymouth (visit was to be about October 1, 1853) was directed by Commodore Perry "to inquire into the condition of the settlers, especially with respect to Nathaniel Savory and John Smith, two persons who had been enrolled on the books of the steamer Susquehanna." (Hawks U.S. Japan Ex., I, 282). The Coffin Group was named after the first American explorer in 1823.
106. Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 269-270.
107. Log of Plymouth in Navy Arch. cited in Nav. Inst. Proc., June 1911, 269-270; "Whilst the Plymouth was engaged in surveying the Bonin Islands, Lt. John Matthews with 13 of the crew, when in a boat, encountered a severe typhoon and were lost." (An. Rep. Sec. Navy, Dec. 4, 1854; see also Cholmondeley, Hist. Bonin Islands, 105); The Plymouth left George Horton, a Quartermaster U.S. Navy, at his own request on the Bonin Islands. (id.); "When Commodore Perry was refitting at Hong Kong in the winter of 1853 on his return from his visit to Japan, he was not too well pleased when the Governor, Sir George Bonham, called on him one day and informed him that there was a little matter in connection with the Bonin Islands that he had been instructed by his Government to inquire about. * * * England * * * had no warrant whatever to extend her claim over the South Island. That island, though he had taken upon himself to name it Bailey Island, had never been visited by Captain Beechey, and undoubtedly had been previously named Coffin Island by Captain Coffin of an American whaler. The outcome of these reflections was that when the Commodore had come on to Hong-Kong from Japan he had told off Captain Kelly of the Plymouth to call at the Bonin Islands and to formally take possession of the S. Islands in the name of the United States. This, I may say, Captain Kelly did, and following Captain Beechey's example had a copper plate announcing the fact fixed to a sycamore tree near the landing stage." (Cholmondeley, Hist. Bonin Islands, 103-104); In April 1854 the Macedonian (Captain Abbot), on her way from Japan to Formosa, stopped at the Bonin Islands and delivered a letter, dated April 10, from Perry to Nathaniel Savory stating "the sovereignty of the Bonin Islands has not yet been settled." (Cholmondeley, Hist. Bonin Islands, 106-108); For Bonin Islands history see Cholmondeley, Hist. Bonin Islands and Griffis', M. C. Perry, 310-312, 420-421; The Ogasawara (Bonin) islands

107. Continued.

were formally occupied by the civil and military officers of the Mikado in 1875, and the people of various nationalities dwell peaceably under the sun-flag. An American lady-missionary and a passenger in the steamer San Pablo, Mrs. Anna Viole of Albany, spent from January 14th to 31st, 1855, at the Bonin Islands. She found of Savory's large family three sons and three daughters living. The old Flag of Stars and Stripes given to Savory by Commodore Perry is still in possession of his widow, and is held in great reverence by his children and grandchildren, all of whom profess allegiance to the United States. The boys, as soon as of age, go to Yokohama and are registered in the American consulate. One of the sons bears the name of Matthew Savory, so named by the Commodore himself when there. A grandson having been born a few days before the arrival of the San Pablo, Mrs. Viole was invited to name him. She did so, and Grover Cleveland Savory received as a gift a photograph of the President of the United States. Trees planted by the hand of the Commodore still bear luscious fruit. Though the cattle were long ago 'lifted' by passing whalers, the goats are amazingly abundant. (Griffis', M.C. Perry, 420-421 citing Asiatic Society of Japan, Transactions, Vol. IV, p. 3).

108. Nat. Intell., Nov. 3, 1853.

109. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 286; Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 82-83.

110. Inazo Nitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. and Japan, 52; The Chinese told Perry that the Revolution would "result in the overthrow of the Tartars." (Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 286).

111. Marine Corps History, Volume II, Chapter XVII.

112. Biddle to Sec. Navy, 21 Jan. 1846 (East India Let. Bk.); "Cum Sing-mun" (Sec. Navy to Aulick, 30 Nov. 1852, Confidential Let. Bk., Navy Arch.); "Cum Sing Moon" (Sec. Navy to Aulick, 29 Jan. 1853, Confidential Let. Bk., Navy Arch.); Cap-shuy-moon (Edmund Roberts, p. 150); "Cap-sin-moon, alias Cap-Shuy-moon or the Swift Water Passage." (id p. 140); "Cumsing Moon" (Log of U. S. Brig Dolphin, Sept. 20, 1849).

113. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 288.

114. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 302-303.

115. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 303; Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 270.

116. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 303; Williams, Life of S. Wells Williams, 205.
117. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 303; Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 85.
118. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 308; Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 84-85; "Captain Pope with the Marine guard of this Ship and the Plymouth and accompanied by several of the officers went on shore on an official visit to the authorities of Loo Choo." (Log of Vandalia, November 9, 1853).
119. S. Wells Williams' Journal of Perry Ex., 91-92.
120. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 310; "The Marines were sent ashore immediately and Perry left at half past eight o'clock." (Journal of S. Wells Williams, 94); "At 7:20 (a.m.) Commodore made signal 378 Capt. Lee, a party of officers, the Marines & Band landed at 8 a.m. as part of the escort for the Commo. on a visit to the Prince of Loochoo." At "11 - sent all boats on shore to bring off the Officers, Band & Marines who had escorted the Commodore on a visit to the Regent." The "Comdr Officers etc who had been in the suite of the Comdr in Chief returned to the ship at 2:30." (Log of Mississippi, 3 Feb. 1854).
121. "Surgeon Green and Chaplain Jones with a couple of men left the ship to visit the north end of the Island on a party of exploration for coal & minerals." (Log of Mississippi, 31 Jan. 1854); "the Explorers for coal returned bringing Specimen of 'coal blossom' from the Northern of the Island." (Log of Mississippi, 4 Feb. 1854); Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 311.
122. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 320; Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 98.
123. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 321.
124. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 325; Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 99.
125. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 326-327; Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 99; Hildreth, Japan As It Was And Is, 520.
126. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 327; Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 100; Davis, Japan, 238; "Passing Uraga and Perry Island, the seven vessels dropped anchor at the 'American anchorage,' not far from Yokosuka, (the little grass-plot looking out on the far-off sea). Unconsciously, the officers paced their decks, beneath the shadows of the twin tombs of Will Adams and his Japanese wife. From

126. Continued.

those very headlands, over which the English exile, who may have seen Shakespeare, took his evening walks two centuries before, he had perhaps seen in prophetic vision a sight like that below. Happy coincidence, that Perry's right-hand man, bore the same name, Adams!" (M.C. Perry. by Griffis, 353-354).

127. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 328; "Commdr Adams came on board & held an interview with some Japanese officials who came alongside." (Log of Powhatan, at False Bay 13, Feb. 1854); See also An. Rep. Sec. Navy, 4 Dec. 1854.
128. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 329; "Several Japanese officers came on board to confer with Capt. Adams," and "at Sunset the Japanese officers left the ship." (Log of Powhatan, 14 Feb. 1854).
129. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 330.
130. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 331.
131. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 332; "The Commodore moved aboard the Powhatan today (Feb. 18) but was too ill to do anything, and suffers a great deal of pain." (Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 107); "The Susquehanna hauled down the Broad Pennant and the Powhatan hoisted it." (Log of Mississippi, 18 Feb. 1854); "The Commo. came on board. Received a visit from the Japanese Authorities." Privates William Hall and John Smith transferred from the Susquehanna to this ship. (Log of Powhatan, 18 Feb. 1854).
132. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 333; "Capt. Adams and a party of Officers left in the Vandalia to communicate with the Authorities in Uraga." (Log of Powhatan, 21 Feb. 1854).
133. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 334; Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 109-111.
134. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 335.
135. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 336.
136. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 337; "At 9:30 sent the Launch armed in charge of Lieut. Morris to protect the Surveying Boats." (Log of Mississippi, at Jedo Bay, 25 Feb. 1854).
137. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 338; "Got up steam and made preparations for getting underway a party of Japanese Officials on board inspecting Mag telegraph." (Log of Powhatan, at Jedo Bay, 27 Feb. 1854).

138. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 341.
139. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 342.
140. From copy of order pasted in Log Book of U.S. Steamer Mississippi (Commander S.S. Lee); Spaulding, Japan and Around the World, 223-226; Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 345.
141. Journal of Perry Ex., S. Wells Williams, 124.
142. Perry's Report, Navy Let. Bk., East India, China and Japan Squ'n, II, 129-134, Navy Arch, published in Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 34, 33rd Cong., 2d Sess., 125-126; Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 346; Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 272; Maclay, Hist. Navy, II, 203-204; Griffis, M. C. Perry, 361-362; "500 Officers seamen and Marines" landed (III Cooper, Naval Hist., 101); Davis, in his Japan, 238 is in error when he states "Nine hundred Officers, seamen, and Marines, armed to the teeth landed."; At 11:00 a.m. "four of our boats containing forty Marines and forty Seamen left the ship for the Powhatan to form part of Commodore Perry's escort to the Treaty House. * * * Brevet Captain [William B.] Slack in charge of the Marines. At 11:30 all the boats of the Squadron thus employed pulled from the Powhatan to the beach and landed the escort. At 12 Commodore Perry left the Powhatan for the shore under a salute of 17 guns from the Macedonian." At "12:20 a Salute of twenty-one guns was fired with the Boats Howitzer and on shore in honor of the Emperor, the Powhatan at the same time hoisting the Japanese Flag at the Main. A Salute of seventeen guns was also fired in honor of the Japanese Commissioners. At 4 the boats returned to the ship;" (Log of Mississippi, at Jedo Bay, March 8, 1854); At 11:00 a.m. "Captain [John] Pope left the ship with the boats 100 Men & Officers to form part of the escort for the Commo to land at the town of Yokohama. At 11:30 the boats forming the escort left the Flag Ship for shore. At 12 the Commo left for shore the Macedonian firing a salute of seventeen guns at Noon." "Boats and parties returned from shore" between 4:00 and 6:00 p.m. (Log of Vandalia, at Yokohama, Yedo Bay, 8 March 1854).
143. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 346; See also Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXVII, 239 et seq and September, 1924, 1478-1480; Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 272; Maclay, Hist. Navy, II, 203-204; a wag in the Cleveland Plain Dealer anticipated the answer to the President's letter in facetious manner. (Nat. Intell., April 28, 1852); See also Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 124-125; Hildreth, Japan As It Was And Is, 520.

144. Nat. Intell., July 4, 1854.
145. Enl. October 4, 1852 (M. C. Arch.).
146. Perry's Report, Navy Let. Bk., East India, China & Japan Squ'n, 129-134; Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 272-273; Hildroth, Japan As It Was And Is, 522.
147. Perry's Report, East India Squad. II, 129-134, Navy Arch. "I was moreover anxious for special reasons to acquire an interest in this Island to subserve some ulterior objects." (id.); Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 353-355; Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 272-273.
148. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 353-355; Navy Let. Bk. East India, China & Japan Squ'n. 129-134; Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 272-273; See also Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 126.
149. Spaulding, Japan and Around the World, 235-240; See also Tomes, The Americans in Japan, 259-261; Navy Let Bk East India, China & Japan Squ'n. 129-134; Griffis, M. C. Perry, 362-363; "From Meridian to 4 P.M. Received on board a load of water from Shore in Japanese boats. At 2.45 called all hands to bury the dead. - 'read the funeral Service over the body of Robert Williams' late Private Marines and sent the body ashore for interment with an escort under the Command of Capt. Slack." (Log of Mississippi, at Jedo Bay, 9 March 1854).
150. Spaulding, Japan and Around the World, 235-240; See also Tomes, Americans in Japan, 259-261; "Thus did the United States Marine, Williams, occupy his narrow bed within fifteen miles of Yedo, where Gongiu-sama declared once that no Christian should ever come; yea, that even the God of the Christians should die, if he came. Thus are old things passing away in Japan. Mr. Jones thinks he has done a great achievement." (Williams' Journal of Perry Ex., 128).
151. Spaulding, Japan and Around the World, 235-240; See also Tomes, Americans in Japan, 259-261; See also Hildroth, Japan As It Was And Is, 522.
152. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 353-355; See also Hildroth, Japan As It Was And Is, 522; See Habersham's Last Cruise, 208 for information concerning four Americans of Perry's Squadron buried at Shimoda.
153. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 353.
154. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 355.

155. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 357; Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 131-134; "At 10 the Boats of the Squadron containing the Articles intended as a Present to the Emperor of Japan and an escort of Officers, & Marines, collected near the Macedonian & at 10.10 Started for the Shore in charge of Captain Abbott." (Log of Mississippi, at Jodo Bay, 13 March 1854); the Log of the Powhatan, 15 March 1854, gives a full list of the presents and notes that "at 10 Capt Abbott with an escort of 24 boats and a detachment of Marines landed in charge of the following presents, viz.:-"
156. Log of Mississippi, 14 March 1854.
157. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 362; Williams' Journal of Perry Ex., 140; "Commo and Suite with Escort of armed boats went on shore for an interview with Commissioners." (Log of Powhatan, 17 March, 1854).
158. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 364.
159. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 372; "At 10 a Squadron of 17 Boats containing the officers of the Escort and Marines, pulled in to the landing at 'Yokohama'. At 10.30 the Commo & Suite Left the Ship for the Shore." (Log of Powhatan, at Jodo Bay, 24 March 1854); "At about 10 the Gig Launch 1st & 2nd Cutters with officers & Marines left the ship to join the escort assembled, at the Flag-Ship. At 10.25 the escort landed at Yokohama. At 10.40 the Commodore landed." First Lieutenant James H. Jones "in command of Marines". (Log of Mississippi, at Jodo Bay, 24 March 1854).
160. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 375-376; Williams' Journal, Perry Ex., 149-150; The Marines of the Macedonian were commanded by First Lieutenant James H. Jones until March 18 when he was transferred to the Mississippi leaving Orderly Sergeant Charles N. Emerson in charge of the Marines of the Macedonian. (Muster Rolls, M.C.Arch.); "The Japanese visited the Macedonian & were Saluted by the Mississippi with 17 Guns. Hoisted the Imperial Flag at our Fore & the Commissioners at our Mizzen." The "Japanese Commissioners came on board, attended by their Suite 70 in Number, visited the Ship and were entertained by Commo M.C. Perry on leaving the Ship were Saluted by the Vandalia with 17 Guns." (Log of Powhatan, 27 March 1854); "At 3 (P.M.) the Boats from Shore containing the Japanese Commissioner and Suite went alongside the Macedonian. At 3.05 we fired a Salute of 17 Guns in honor of his visit, and at 4 on his leaving for the Powhatan was saluted from the Macedonian with 17 guns. The Flag Ship wearing the Japanese Imperial Flag at the Fore

160. Continued.

& Mizon during the visit of the Commissions on board. At 6.20 the Saratoga Saluted him with 17 guns on his return to the shore." (Log of Mississippi, at Jodo Bay, 27 March 1854).

161. Malloy, Treaties, Conventions etc., I, 996-998; Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 376-377; Treaty set forth in Hildreth, Japan As It Was And Is, 525-525; John S. Foster, "A Century of American Diplomacy", 334; Griffis, M.C. Perry, 281-342; Cowen, Japan, 298-299; Nav. Inst. Proc., March-April, 1915, 444; See also Schouler, Hist. U.S. V, 314-315; III Cooper, Naval Hist., 101; Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 150; "As Table half Masted the Colors to a Funeral from the Vandalia." (Log of Powhatan, 28 May 1854). Treat, Japan and The United States, 27.

162. Log of Mississippi, 29 March 1854.

163. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 380; In 1854 while Commodore Perry was negotiating with the Japanese government, and his fleet anchored at Yokohama, a village official named Ishikawa Han-yemon, received by him on board his flag-ship, asked him to write his autograph on a fan which he was then holding. The Commodore at once consulted and ordered his secretary to write the words "Be friendly to all Americans" instructing also his Chinese interpreter to put on the other side in Chinese characters a corresponding sentiment which read: "They all are brothers who live in the four corners of the world." This fan is now cherished as a family treasure by his descendant Mr. Ishikawa Toku-yemon." (Recollections of American Friendship by Saburo Shimada M.P. October, 1908, p. 7, copies presented to officers of the U.S. Fleet visiting Japan); Treaty in East India Let. Bk.; Nitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. and Japan, 53; Navy Arch.; S. Wells Williams' Journal, 137-138 sets forth treaty; Dep. of State Arch.; Admiral David D. Porter wrote that "history records no more laudable event than the opening of Japan" etc. (United Service Mag. I, Jan. 1879, 8); III Cooper, Naval Hist., 101; See Rear Admiral Knapp in Nav. Inst. Proc., Sept. 1924, 1478-1480; Davis, Japan, 240; "At 12.30 the boats (Six) contg the Escort of Officers & Marines pulled to Landing at Yokohama. At 12.45 the Commo & Suite left the Ship for an interview with the Japanese Commissioners." (Log of Powhatan, at Jodo Bay, 31 March 1854); "On the part of America, Perry's treaty brought no satisfaction. Naval Officers laughed at his haughty demeanor during the negotiations; commercial men complained that trade did not develop at once." etc. (Nitobe, Japanese Nation, 282-283); Adams, Hist. Japan, I, 114; Treaty of March 31, 1854 (Malloy, Treaties, Conventions, etc., 1776-1909, I,

163. Continued.

996-998); The Shogun "signed the first Treaty between Japan and the United States on the 31st of March 1854. For this he was much blamed by his rivals, the Daimyos of Satsuma and Choshu, who accused him of dishonoring the Emperor Komci at Kyoto, whose hatred of foreigners was well known." (Japan, Our Ally, Crowdson, 10, British); Perry's Expedition "was an outcome of the inevitable westward migration of the Anglo-Saxon Race." (Japan, Our [British] Ally, Crowdson, 9); "We owe much to the United States. The United States was the country that entered first into a treaty with us; or, I say, that the United States was the country that awakened us from our sleep." (T. Megata in Lanman's Japanese in America, 86).

164. Navy Let. Bk., Mar. Off., 70.

165. Perry to Sec. Navy James C. Dobbin, 3 April 1854, East India and Japan Squad., Navy Arch.; Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 393; Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 274; "At 9.15 the Saratoga got underway and was cheered from each Ship, when abreast of this Ship she saluted with 13 Guns which was returned by 9, from this Ship." (Log of Powhatan, at Jedo Bay, 4 April 1854); "Make March 28, 1929, Historic" was the head-line on an editorial of the Honolulu Advertiser of March 31, 1926 for it was the "Diamond Jubilee of the signing of the treaty." The sloop of war Saratoga, arrived at Honolulu on April 29, 1854; Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 158.

166. Muster Rolls.

167. Perry to Sec. Navy James C. Dobbin, Navy Let Bk East India, China & Japan Squ'n. II, 288-289; Commander Henry A. Adams left the Saratoga at the Hawaiian Islands and proceeded in a "more speedy conveyance" with the Perry Treaty and reached Washington on July 10, 1854. (An. Rep. Sec. Navy, Dec. 4, 1854).

168. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 400.

169. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 401.

170. Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 172.

171. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 424.

172. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 424-425.

173. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 425; Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 183; "at 9 Brevet Captain Robert Tansill with two Marines went on shore at Simoda on duty by Commodore

173. Continued.
Perry's order" (Log of Powhatan, 9 May 1854).
174. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 425; Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 183.
175. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 426; Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 183.
176. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 426.
177. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 430; Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 185.
178. "At 11.30 Commo Perry & Suite went on board the Mississippi to receive a visit from the Japanese Officials, hauled down the Broad Pendant which was hoisted by the Mississippi." (Log of Powhatan, May 19, 1854); "At 12.20 the Governor of Hakodadi and Suite visited the ship to pay their respects to the Commander in Chief - At 12.30 made Signal No. 936 - Furl'd Sails - At 2 the Commodore left the Ship. On his arrival on board the Powhatan, hauled down the Broad Pennant and hoisted the Coach Whip! (Log of Mississippi, May 19, 1854); Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex. I, 467; "I guess their first idea was at seeing the Marines drawn up on deck, that they had been entrapped, but ere long they were put at ease." (Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 189).
179. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 470; Williams in his Journal, 191 says call was made on May 22.
180. Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 198. On June 8, Williams at Shimoda wrote that "the drawing of the Washington Monument was shown and the proposal made them to furnish a stone to put in it, adding that one had been procured at Hakodadi." (id. 204); "Rec'd on board from the Authorities 2 Blocks of Granite for the Washington Monument." (Log of Powhatan, June 2, 1854).
181. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 472.
182. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 473; Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 198.
183. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 477; Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 202-203.
184. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 477.
185. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 477; Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 203-205.

186. Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 205.

187. Inazo Nitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. and Japan, 157-159; Some accounts say that the St. Mary's carried Sam Patch back to China; Nat. Intell., November 11, 1851 states that the St. Mary's was to be "despatched to San Francisco for the purpose of taking to their homes certain Japanese, who have been promised a passage by our government;" Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 340-486 states that Sam Patch was one of 16 Japs who had been picked up on the coast of California and taken to San Francisco, served on revenue cutter 12 months, then taken by St. Mary's to China and transferred to Susquehanna and that all of them except Sam Patch remained in China. Another account says that Sam Patch was one of the seven shipwrecked Japanese on whose account the Morrison made her voyage to Japan; Williams, Life and Letters of S. Wells Williams, 226; A cursory examination of the Logs of the St. Mary's when she arrived in China in 1850 and of the Logs of the Plymouth and Dolphin in China waters then, do not show any Japanese. "There is, for example, the Japanese found adrift and taken to China who became known as Sam Patch, because he was forever wailing 'Shimpai' ('Trouble')." (Gowen, Outline Hist. Japan, 291); The real Sam Patch was a lad widely known for daring leaps and dives. Born in 1807 in Rhode Island, he became a cotton spinner in Paterson, N.J. A jump from a bridge into the Passaic River brought him such notoriety that he traveled about leaping from bridges and diving from topmasts of ships. He was killed in 1829 when attempting a jump of 125 feet into the Genesee River; "The Story of Sam Patch" a poem by Soba Smith may have had something to do with the nick-naming of this Japanese Sam Patch. See article on "Sam Patch" by Major McClellan on last page of Honolulu Advertiser, May 28, 1926. S. Wells Williams in his Journal refers to Sam Patch.

188. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 486.

189. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 486; See also Inazo Nitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. & Japan, 157-159; Nitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. and Japan, 140, which includes a footnote stating that Goble was "just such a man as would suggest a jin-rik-sha, being practical, plain and rather rough in his thought and action." C. F. Black, Young Japan, II, 312. A Japanese authority (Mr. Kurokawa) states that "the jin-rik-sha was first made in 1871, by two wainwrights in Tokyo." See Major McClellan's article in Honolulu Advertiser, 31 Jan. 1926.

190. Log of Powhatan, 12 June 1854.

DO NOT WRITE OUTSIDE OF LIMITATION LINES

DO NOT WRITE OUTSIDE OF LIMITATION LINES

191. Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 211-212; "As Table at 5.30 the Japanese Commissioners visited the Ship, rec'd them and Exercised at general Quarters. raised Steam & Exhibited the Engines Working - Exercised one of the Howitzers with blank Cartridges they then left the Ship to attend an entertainment on board the Mississippi." (Log of Powhatan, at Simoda, June 16, 1854).
192. Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 213.
193. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 489-490; Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 227.
194. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 491.
195. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 492.
196. Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 228-229.
197. Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 232-233.
198. Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 231-239; "Sent a party of 15 Marines ashore pr Order of Commdr." (Log of Powhatan, at Napa Kiang Roads, July 6, 1854).
199. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 495.
200. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 495.
201. "The Commodore also told them he wished a bell to hang in the top of the Monument at Washington; and I really believe he thought more of the procurement of this bell than the settlement of the case of murder and mob. The relief they had experienced led them to listen readily to the request for a bell, which belike will be used in the Monument to call people together to hear Fourth of July orations." (S. Wells Williams on July 7, 1854 in his Journal, 238-239); on July 10 there was some discussion "about the size of the stones for the Monument." (id. p. 243) The bell "was brought aboard safely" on July 12. "Wont there be a ringing of Perry's praises when this bell gets to the top of the Monument?" (id. p. 245). "The stones collected in Japan, Loo Choo and China, are built into its (Washington Monument) side; the bell" "was presented in 1858 to the Naval Academy." (id. p. 246); A recent Nav. Inst. Proc., published a photograph of the bell which "is now rung by the Midshipmen whenever an athletic vistory is scored over their 'friendly enemies' of West Point." "In this nick of time [on July 10, 1854] we told them the Commodore wanted a bell, a big bell, a bell as high as the table, a bell like the one at Ameku-dera, a bell which would

201. Continued.

make all ring again, and, happily, a bell they straight way promised. * * * If it ever gets to the top of the Monument, wont it utter Perry's glory or folly." (Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 243).

202. 24 Marines each from Mississippi and Powhatan with "muskets and 24 rounds of ball cartridges." Spaulding, Japan and Around the World, 339-343; "at noon the Band and Marines landed at Junk Harbor jetty and marched in martial array up through the market to the main street and then down to the landing place near Capstan Rock" etc. (Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 244-245).

203. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 495; Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 244-245.

204. Navy Arch.; Spaulding, Japan and Around the World, 41-43; Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 495-496; Nav. Inst. Proc., June, 1911, 275; III Cooper, Naval Hist., 103; Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 244-248 which sets forth treaty. "On landing to sign this rather singular document, the customary quantity of 'boom-a-laddying' was indulged in, as per the following order:- Twenty-four Marines from the Mississippi; twenty-four Marines from the Powhatan; the Marines with muskets and 24 rounds of ball-cartridges; the seamen to be dressed in white with straw hats; two orderlies with their muskets to be detailed as an escort for the broad pennant." (Spaulding, Japan and Around the World, 41-43).

205. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 497; "In the evening there was an entertainment of singing and dancing with a burlesque of a row in a barber's shop by Ethiopian minstrels which amused them very much, notwithstanding their constant grave faces." (Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 250.)

206. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 497.

207. Hawks, U.S. Japan Ex., I, 498; The Powhatan arrived at Ningpo on July 20, 1854 (Williams' Journal Perry Ex., 255-259). For testimonial see Navy Let. Bk., East India, China & Japan Squadron (Perry).

208. Hildreth, Japan As It Was And Is, 535-537.

209. The Log of the Powhatan shows she arrived at Simoda on January 26, 1855 and left there on Washington's Birthday February 22, 1855 when they "spliced the main brace in honor of the Birth Day of Washington". On September 23, 1854 Commander Henry A. Adams received orders for duty under the Department of State and on September 23,

209. Continued.

1855 he reported to Secretary of the Navy James C. Dobbin that "the duty on which I have been employed by the Honorable Secretary of State" "is this day terminated." (Commanders Let. Bk., Navy Arch); On September 28, 1854 Secretary Dobbins enclosed a letter to be delivered to the Commanding Officer, East India Squadron (Letters to Officers, Ships of War, Navy Arch); just prior to the arrival of the Powhatan at Shimoda an earthquake had severely damaged the city and wrecked the Russian frigate Diana (For information on this subject see Abbot to Sec. Navy, 3 April 1855, McCluncy to Russian Vice-Admiral, 31 Jan. 1855, Russian Vice-Admiral to McCluncy, Feb., 1855, McCluncy to Abbot, 12 March 1855, all in East India Squad. Let Bk., Navy Arch; Lt. A.W. Habersham's "My Last Cruise", North Pac. Sur. & Ex. Ex., 198-201, 208; Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXVII, 390; The Powhatan sent provisions ashore to the Russians according to the Log in Navy Arch. of Feb. 4, 7, 1855); On Jan. 9, 1855 Captain Joel Abbot on the Macedonian at Whampoa wrote Commander Adams that: "You have been appointed to exchange ratifications of the Treaty with Japan. You will be conveyed to the port of Simoda in the U.S. Steamer Powhatan," and "after exchanging ratifications you will return to Shanghai in the Powhatan." (East India Squad. Let. Bk., Navy Arch); "In conformity with orders I have received from the Hon. Secretary of the Navy you will proceed without delay with the U.S. Steamer * * * as soon as Commander Adams is in readiness, who you are to receive on board, together with an Interpreter, and proceed to the port of Simoda in Japan * * * After the exchange of ratifications has been made" proceed to Shanghai. (Abbot to Commander William J. McCluncy commanding the Powhatan, 11 Jan. 1855); Commander Adams and Mr. Lobshoide, Interpreter, went aboard Powhatan at Hong Kong which ship "conveyed them to Simoda, Japan" for "the purpose of ratifying a treaty made by Commodore Perry with the Japanese." The Powhatan arrived at Shimoda on Jan. 26, 1855. "The treaty was ratified on the 21st of February and we left Simoda the next morning the 22nd for Shanghai." (McCluncy to Abbot, 10 March 1855, East India Squad. Let Bk., Navy Arch; see also Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXVII, 390); the Log of the Powhatan for 18 Feb. reads in part: "Expended by order of Capt. McCluncy for entertainment of the Japanese Commissioners on the exchange of Ratifications of the Treaty, 20 lbs Butter, 10 lbs Sugar, 1 bottle mustard."; the Log reads: for "Meridian to 4" on February 21, 1855: "Saluted the Japanese with 17 guns; delivered one Gl Whiskey for entertainment of Japanese Commissioners on occasion of 'Exchange of Ratifications'; Saluted Commissioners with 13 Guns; let go port sheet anchor. William lbs flour, 25)

209. Continued.

Whiting; "From 4 to 6 p.m. "On the departure of the Japanese Commissioners from the ship they were saluted with 17 Guns. H. Rolando." Log of Powhatan for 23 February 1855 reads: "Set fore and aft sails passing to the leeward of Bolcano Island; spliced the main brace in honor of the Birth Day of Washington." (Log is in Navy Arch); "I have to inform you that since my last despatch No. 14 dated March 14th, Commander Adams had arrived here [Hong Kong] from Japan, having exchanged the Treaty with Japan on the 21st of February." (Abbot to Sec. Navy, 3 April 1855, East India Squad Let Bk, Navy Arch); Commander Adams "will leave here [Hong Kong] for the United States by the Mail Steamer to sail on " April 15, 1855. (Abbot to Sec. Navy 3 April 1855, East India Squad Let Bk, Navy Arch); Information of Marines on Powhatan is found in Muster Rolls, M. C. Arch; The Treaty with Japan was ratified and Commander Henry A. Adams carried it to China. He boarded the Powhatan and on Feb. 21, 1855 ratifications were exchanged in Japan. (An. Rep. Sec. Navy, Dec. 3, 1855).

210. Rodgers to Sec. Navy, August, 1854, Rodgers Survey Ex., Bk, Navy Arch; "In consequence of the illness of Capt. Ringgold and his condemnation by a board of medical officers, the command of the Surveying Expedition which had been entrusted to him, has devolved on myself." (Lt. John Rodgers, on Vincennes at Hong Kong, August, 1854, Rodgers Surveying Expedition, Navy Arch.)

211. "The last and equally important part of the duties * * * the Straits of Pेरouse between the Island of Jesso and Sachalin, also the Gulf of Tartary and the approach to the river Amour, as well the character of the stream, with a view to * * * The propriety of examining the Sea of Japan, and Yellow Sea, together with the straits or passages to and from these great basins, will strike you and receive due attention." (Sec. of Navy John P. Kennedy to Commander Cadwalader Ringgold, 28 Feb. 1855, Confidential Let Bk, Navy Arch); "The remaining portions of each year [October to June] will be devoted to the prosecution of survey and exploration in the lower latitudes, along the coast of Japan" etc. (An. Rep. Sec. Navy, Dec. 4, 1852); the expedition, composed of the sloop-of-war Vincennes, screw-steamer John Hancock, brig-of-war Porpoise, schooner J. Fenimore Cooper, and the storeship John P. Kennedy ("Old John") sailed from Norfolk on June 31, 1855. It was known as the U.S. Surveying and Exploring Expedition to the North Pacific, China Seas, etc. (Lieut. A.W. Haborsham, North Pacific etc Ex., 13); see also Mat. Intell. Dec. 13, 1852.

212. Rodgers to Sec. Navy, 15 Feb. 1855, Rodgers Survey Ex. Bk. Navy Arch.
213. Muster Rolls, M. C. Arch.
214. Rodgers on Vincennes at Hong Kong to Sec. Navy, 15 Feb. 1855, Rodgers Survey, Ex. Bk, Navy Arch; "I have run over from the Island of Loo-Choo," etc. "The Government of Loo-Choo appears inveterately opposed to foreign intercourse and seeks to delay on every occasion by frivolous pretenses the assistance to ships which by Convention with Commodore Perry it is bound to render". "The seclusion of ages is deeply marked in their foreign policy. They will give nothing and take nothing which can be avoided." (Rodgers to Sec. Navy, 17 Dec. 1854, Rodgers Survey. Ex. Bk, Navy Arch See also Lieut. A. W. Habersham's North Pacific Sur. & Ex. Ex., 196); Naval Inst. Proc., XXXVII, 414-415 gives a brief description of the landing at Loo Choo; for incident of the American clipper ship What Cheer sailing from Loo Choo without paying for provisions see Rodgers to Sec. Navy, 17 Dec. 1854 and 18 March 1855, and Rodgers to Actg. Lieut. William King Bridge, Commanding U.S. brig Porpoise, 9 Sept. 1854, Rodgers Survey. Ex. Bk, Navy Arch.
215. Rodgers to Sec. Navy, 15 Feb. 1855; Rodgers Survey. Ex. Bk, Navy Arch; "we have at last arrived at one of the Japanese ports," wrote Rodgers, on Vincennes at Kago Sima Bay, to the "Secretary of State for Foreign affairs Kingdom of Japan," 4 Jan. 1855, Rodgers Survey. Ex. Bk, Navy Arch; On October 30, 1856 the Japanese asked Townsend Harris where Lieutenant Rodgers was - "I told them that Lieutenant Rodgers had returned to the United States." (Griffis, Townsend Harris, 80-82).
216. Rodgers on Vincennes at Hakodadi to Sec. Navy, 11 June, 1855, Rodgers Survey, Ex. Bk, Navy Arch; Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXVII, 415; See also Rodgers at Shimoda to Lieut. J. A. Roe, 17 May 1855, Rodgers to Sec. Navy, 20 May 1855, Rodgers to group of Americans, 19 June 1855 and other letters in Rodgers Survey. Ex. Bk, Navy Arch; Rodgers at Shimoda, to Governor of Shimoda, 20 May 1855, East India Squad Lot Bk, Navy Arch; Lieut. A. W. Habersham in his "My Last Cruise" in North Pacific Sur. & Ex. Ex., 196-250 describes incidents occurring at Shimoda. For further information about Rodgers' efforts regarding Reed and Dougherty and other stranded Americans see Perry's Narrative, 453-457 and Griffis' Townsend Harris, 133-134; On October 30, 1856 Townsend Harris wrote in his Journal that the Japanese asked where "Lieutenant Rodgers was" and that he informed them that he "had returned to the United States." (Griffis' Townsend Harris,

216. Continued.

81); On June 15, 1855 Rodgers at Hakodadi, wrote to the Governor of Hakodadi. (East India Squad. Let. Bk, Navy Arch; and see letter in Rodgers Survey Ex. Bk, Navy Arch; See also Habersham's "My Last Cruise," 285-294).

217. Rodgers on Vincennes at Hong Kong to Sec. Navy, 15 Feb. 1855, Rodgers Survey Ex. Bk, Navy Arch.

218. Nitobe, Inter. Bot. U.S. and Japan, 64-66; Gowen, Japan, 299.

219. "I have this day hoisted my pendant on board" the San Jacinto at New York. (Captain James Armstrong to Sec. Navy J. C. Dobbin, 18 Oct. 1855, East India Squad Let. Bk, Navy Arch; "So soon as Lieut. Henry B. Tyler, appointed to relieve Captain A. N. Brevoort in command of the Marine Guard of this ship shall report for duty on board I will proceed to sea with the San Jacinto." (Armstrong to Sec. Navy, 20 Oct. 1855, East India Squad Let. Bk, Navy Arch); Wood, Fankwei, 11, 13, 14.

220. In Mr. Harris' journal we read: - "It was arranged between the State and Navy departments that the steam frigate San Jacinto would call at Penang, to which place I wished to proceed overland, and then take me to Siam and afterwards to Japan. I soon made the acquaintance of Commodore Armstrong, whose flag is in the San Jacinto, and Captain Bell of the frigate. I put on board of her the presents for the kings of Siam, with my heavy baggage for Japan, with some few stores. I found the commodore and Captain Bell very kind, and I hope we shall prove to be good messmates." Mr. Heushen embarked on board the United States Steamship San Jacinto, later meeting Mr. Harris at Penang. His active duties as secretary began in Siam. (Townsend Harris by Griffis, 21).

221. Muster Rolls; I received your letter of Oct. 19, 1855 "informing me that Lieut. Henry B. Tyler has been ordered to this ship in temporary command of the Marine Guard." (Armstrong to Sec. Navy, 20 Oct. 1855, East India Squad. Let Bk, Navy Arch); The Guard from Oct. 1855 to March, 1856 was composed of Orderly Sergeant James Henrick, one Sergeant, two Corporals, one fifer, one drummer and twenty-six privates. In April, 1856, there were only twenty-five privates as Private Martin Wattle died of consumption at Pulo, Penang, on March 27, 1856. (Muster Rolls)

222. Wood, Fankwei, 16.

223. Wood, Fankwei, 15, though Surgeon William Maxwell Wood evidently meant the Articles for the Gov. of the Navy.
224. Wood, Fankwei, 27.
225. Wood, Fankwei, 69; sailed from St. Simon's Bay on January 28, 1856, Id, 95 and see also East India Squad Lot Bk, Navy Arch.
226. Wood, Fankwei, 96.
227. Wood, Fankwei, 104-120.
228. Wood, Fankwei, 120-121; Difference here, Harris says San Jacinto arrived April 1 and Wood, March 23.
229. "A letter from Mr. Harris our Consul General to Japan, dated at Penang, says he was informed he might expect her [San Jacinto] arrival at this place [Singapore] about the 20th of February." (Captain Pope on Macedonian at Singapore to Sec. Navy, 21 March 1856, East India Squad Lot Bk, Navy Arch); Armstrong reported the arrival of the San Jacinto at "Pulo Penang" on March 23, 1856. "Consul General Harris is here and he will embark on board the San Jacinto" as soon as we are ready to proceed. Pope is waiting at Singapore on Frigate Macedonian for us. (Commodore James Armstrong to Sec. Navy, 24 March 1856, East India Squad Lot Bk, Navy Arch)
230. Griffis' Townsend Harris, 24.
231. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 24-26; for descriptions of the pageants, presents and outward phases of Mr. Harris' triumph in Siam, see Dr. W. M. Wood's "Fankwei." The San Jacinto in the seas of India, China, and Japan sailed on February 21st for Ceylon, (Id, 104); arrived Point de Galle, Colombo, Ceylon, March 5, 1856, (Id, 105).
232. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 26; "Mr. Harris, our Consul General to Japan, having rejoined this ship San Jacinto on the 12th" of August 1856 "I left Hong Kong on the evening of that day" for Shimoda and "arrived here on the 21st" of August 1856. "After a detention of 2 weeks awaiting the fitting up of a residence on shore for Mr. Harris & his recognition by the Japanese authorities, and he, having this day [3 Sept. 1856] having left this ship & taken possession of his consulate, I shall, after having completed his Flag Staff, leave this tomorrow for Shanghai." (Armstrong at Shimoda to Dobbin, 3 Sept. 1856, East India Squad Lot Bk, Navy Arch).

233. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 33; Wood, Fankwei, 289-299.
234. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 40-41; "At an entertainment given to us by invitation of the two Governors or Royal Commissioners from Jeddo (sic) they" asked me a few questions. "The first was 'If I could not take the Consul away with me?' My answer was - 'NO, that my instructions were to take him to Simoda, to see him established in his Consular Home, to erect his Flag Staff and to leave him there.'" Armstrong gave a "return entertainment on board the San Jacinto to the Governors and Suites", about 100 persons. Salute of 13 guns were fired and "exercising of the crew at the Great Guns, Small arms" etc. were held in honor of the visitors. (Armstrong to Sec. Navy, 3 Sept. 1856, East India Squad Lot Bk, Navy Arch).
235. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 45.
236. Journal of Townsend Harris, Griffis', Townsend Harris, 55.
237. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 55-56.
238. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 58; "September 4, 1856. Slept very little, from excitement and mosquitoes; the latter are enormous in size. Men on shore to put up my flag-staff. Heavy lot. Slow work. Spar falls, breaks cross-trees; fortunately no one hurt. At last got a reinforcement from the ship; flag-staff erected. Men form a ring round it, and at half past two P.M. of this day I hoist the "First Consular Flag" ever seen in this empire. Grave reflections. Ominous of change. Undoubted beginning of the end. Query, - if for the real good of Japan? The San Jacinto left at five o'clock, saluting me by dipping her flag, which was answered by me." (Griffis', Townsend Harris, 58).
239. Townsend Harris to Commodore James Armstrong, 1 Sept. 1856, East India Squad. Lot Bk, Navy Arch.
240. P.S. on Armstrong to Sec. Navy, 3 Sept. 1856, East India Squad Lot Bk, Navy Arch.
241. Armstrong to Sec. Navy, 6 Oct. 1856, East India Squad Lot Bk, Navy Arch.
242. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 120.
243. Harris' Journal published in Griffis', Townsend Harris, 149.

244. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 149; In 1894 the Rev. W. F. Dicorst of Tokyo cleaned and reset the grave stones and renovated the Cemetery. (id)
245. See Chapter VIII, Volume II, this History.
246. "I learn from Capt. Foote that he took Mr. C. W. Bradley with the Siamese Treaty to Bangkok, and that the ratifications were exchanged." (Journal of Townsend Harris under date of Sept. 9, 1857, in Griffis' "Townsend Harris," p. 171).
247. Griffis, quoting Harris in his Townsend Harris, 163.
248. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 167; The Portsmouth sailed from Shanghai on August 22, 1857 for Simoda (sic) and Hakodadi (sic), Japan. (Armstrong to Sec. Navy, 1 Sept. 1857, East India Squad Let Bk, Navy Arch); The Portsmouth anchored "near Vandalia Bluff in the outer harbor of Simoda" on Sept. 7, 1857. "Several officers of rank came on board with the Governor's respects and welcome to Japan." "A few days after our arrival, I called on the two Governors of Simoda, accompanied by four of the Ward Room Officers." Later also Hakodadi. Called on Governor with three Lieutenants of the ship. The Japs were cordial at both Shimoda and Hakodadi. (Foote to Armstrong, 9 Oct. 1857, East India Squad Let Bk, Navy Arch); Nav. Inst. Proc. XXXVII, 396-397.
249. Muster Rolls, M. C. Arch. The Guard consisted of Orderly Sergeant Benjamin Woodfield, one sergeant, two corporals, two musics and eighteen privates.
250. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 168.
251. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 170; Nav. Inst. Proc. XXXVII, 396-397.
252. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 172; Nav. Inst. Proc. XXXVII, 396-397.
253. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 182.
254. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 199.
255. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 214-229.
256. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 256-263.
257. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 256-263 which also contains an excellent description of the "Ro-nins"; "a Ronin was a two-sworded man belonging to no clan, or a man who

257. Continued.
had renounced his clan for some particular purpose."
(Adams, Hist. Japan, I, 105).
258. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 319-321.
259. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 319; July 4, 1858 was Sunday so the 4th of July was celebrated on July 5. Mr. Reed visited the Powhatan. Later (after Reed left) the ship sailed for Japan and arrived at Nagasaki 4 days later. (Johnston, China and Japan, 96, 97); The Powhatan entered Simoda Harbor and anchored near the Mississippi on July 25, 1858. (Johnston, China and Japan, 127); On July 27, 1858 the Powhatan got underway leaving the Mississippi and Russian frigate Askold at Simoda. Cleared "Treaty Point" and anchored at Kanagawa. (Johnston, China and Japan, 133); "Meanwhile Flag-Officer Josiah Tatnall, under order of the United States Navy Department, was on his way to Japan, to bring letters and dispatches to the American Consul-General, was ignorant of Mr. Harris' visit to Yedo, or his new projects for treaty-making. On the Powhatan he left Shanghai July 5th, joining the Mississippi at Nagasaki five days later. Here the death of Commodore Perry was announced the Japanese receiving the news with expressions of sincere regret. The Treaty at Tientsin had been signed June 26, but Tatnall, innocent of the notions of later manufacture, so diligently ascribed to him of rushing 'off to Japan to take advantage of the consternation certain to be created by the first news of recent events in the Peiho, * * *, was so far oblivious of any further intentions on the part of Mr. Harris of making another treaty with Japan, that he lingered in the lovely harbor until the 31st of July. In the Powhatan he cast anchor in Shimoda Harbour, on the 25th, the Mississippi having arrived two days before. On the 27th, taking Mr. Harris on board the Powhatan, Tatnall steamed up to Kanagawa, visiting also Yokohama, where Perry's old treaty-house was still standing. Meeting Ii on the 29th, negotiations were re-opened. In Commodore Tatnall's presence, the main treaty was dated July 29th (instead of September 1st) and to this the premier Ii affixed his signature, and pen-scal. By this treaty Yokohama was to be opened to foreign trade and residence July 1st of the following year, 1859, and an embassy was to be sent to visit the United States. The Commodore and Consul-general returned to Shimoda August 1st. Mr. Harris then took a voyage of recreation to China." (Griffis', M.C. Perry, 415-416); The steam frigate Powhatan was "commissioned at the Navy Yard, Gosport, Va." on Nov. 23, 1857. (Lt. James D. Johnston, China and Japan, 13); "The agreeable duty of conveying

259. Continued.

ex-President Pierce and his estimable lady to the island of Madeira " was the duty of the Powhatan. They arrived aboard on Dec. 7, 1857 at Norfolk, "a full guard of Marines presented arms, and the band struck up the national air as he came over the side." A 21 gun salute was fired from the Pennsylvania as they sailed. (Johnston, China and Japan, 14); Delayed sailing until Dec. 11, 1857. Arrived at Madeira in less than 17 days. Pierce left next day. Gen. Pierce addressed the officers and crew and Capt. Geo. F. Pearson responded. (*id.* p. 17); "In the summer of 1858 Tattnall visited Nagasaki in the Powhatan, meeting there the Mississippi - the first American naval vessels to call at that port since the visit of the Preble in 1849." (Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXVII, 402).

260. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 319-320; the Powhatan "left the Peiho on July 5, 1858 and arrived at Nagasaki on the 10th, where the Mississippi was lying." (Navy Let. Bk, East India Squadron, 49-52); In the summer of 1858 Tattnall in the Powhatan sailed from Nagasaki "for Shimoda, where he arrived in season to be of assistance to Consul-General Harris, who had recently made a treaty with Japan that was still unsigned. Fearing that one of the European nations might complete a treaty before the Americans completed theirs, he readily consented to convey Harris to Kanagawa and assist him in obtaining the desired signatures. On July 29 the new treaty between America and Japan was signed in the cabin of the Powhatan." (Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXVII, 402); On July 28, 1858 the Japanese Commissioners were received on the Powhatan. "The Marine Guard, with all the officers of the ship in full uniform," etc. 19 gun salute. (Johnston, China and Japan, 134); On Powhatan, July 28, 1858 a "handsome collation" in Commodore Tattnall's cabin. As the Japanese left the Powhatan "all the officers, the guard of Marines, and the Band were present," etc. 21 gun salute. (Johnston, China and Japan, 136).

261. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 320-321.

262. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 319-321; Tattnall to Sec. Navy, 1 Sept. 1859, East India Squad Let Bk, Navy Arch., 49-52; Nitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. and Japan, 64-66; Bayard Taylor, Japan in Our Day, 25-27; Reuter, Anglo-Amcr. Rel. Span-Amcr. War, 23; Harris signed treaty on July 29, 1858 (II Maclay, Hist. Navy 132); Gowen, Japan, 300; Bayard Taylor, Japan in Our Day, 25-27; "The Commercial Treaty with the U.S. afterwards negotiated by Mr. Townsend Harris, to whose love of fair play the Japanese are much indebted, was signed 29th July 1858, and fol-

262. Continued.

lowed, on 20th August of the same year by a Commercial Treaty between Japan and Great Britain." (Japan, Our Ally, (British), Crowdson, 10); Townsend Harris on November 28, 1857 wrote: "I sometime doubt whether the opening of Japan to foreign influences will promote the general happiness of this people." (Japan, Our Ally, (British), Crowdson, 12; see also Griffis', Townsend Harris, 198); Treaty with Japan, June 17, 1857, proclaimed June 30, 1858. (Malloy, Treaties etc. I, 998-1000) Treaty of July 29, 1858. (id, 1000-1010); "When the treaty was first signed, Townsend Harris was averse to depriving Japan of the power of enforcing its own laws upon foreigners; but, as our laws were at the time crude in the extreme, he proposed extra-territorial rights for his countrymen. This example was naturally followed by all European Powers." (Nitobe, Japanese Nation, 285-286); Harris was also very fair on tariff schedule. (id, 286). Treat, Japan and The United States, 41

263. M. C. Muster Rolls.

264. Tattnall to Sec. Navy Isaac Toucey, 1 Sept. 1858, East India Squad Let Bk, 49-52, Navy Arch; The Powhatan left Simoda on Aug. 5, 1858 and arrived at Nagasaki and was joined by the Minnesota. (Johnston, China and Japan, 142); The Powhatan left Shanghai on Sept. 6, 1858 and Woosung on the 8th for its 3d visit to Nagasaki, Japan which was reached on September 10, 1858. The Minnesota arrived there with Mr. Reed on board on Sept. 20, 1858. (Johnston, China and Japan, 153); The Powhatan sailed from Nagasaki for Shanghai on Oct. 31, 1858. (Johnston, China and Japan, 164).

265. Williams, Life of S. Wells Williams, 282-286; Johnston, China and Japan, 159-160; The Steam frigate Mississippi "was for more than a month the home of Mr. Reed, the Minister to China, who was carried to Jeddo (Japan) by this vessel, and the officers were allowed to go freely about that city." (Nat. Intell., Feb. 1, 1860).

266. For information regarding the Marine Guards of the Minnesota and Mississippi see Muster Rolls, M. C. Arch.

267. Tattnall on Powhatan at Nagasaki, 27 October 1858, in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 25, 36th Cong., 1st Sess.

268. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 319-321.

269. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 322.

270. Senate Ex. Doc. No. 25, 36th Cong., 1st Sess.

271. Muster Rolls, M. C. Arch.

272. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 322-325; "On the 30th of June 1859, the Consulate of the United States was removed from Shimoda to Kanagawa, where the American Flag was raised at the Consulate July 1st. The Legation of the United States was established in Yedo (Tokyo) July 7, 1859. Amid dense crowds of people, and a party of twenty-three Americans, Mr. Harris was escorted to his quarters in a temple." (Griffis' Matthew Calbraith Perry, 415-416 citing "A Cruise in the U.S.S. Frigate Mississippi," by W. F. Gragg).

273. An. Rep. Sec. Navy Isaac Toucey, 1 Dec. 1860; During a week's stay in San Francisco the hospitalities as well as the curiosity of the American people, were bestowed upon them. The members of the Embassy, on their part, evinced their gratification by purchasing carloads of cloths, blankets, carpets, &c. These were taken home by the Kan-rin-maru, a small Japanese steamer, which had been dispatched to San Francisco some time before, for the express purpose of ascertaining the safe arrival of the Embassy. As this was the first steamer to cross the Pacific manned and managed by the Japanese (under the control of Awa Katsu, a present Privy Councillor), the event is not without importance. (From Nitobe, Inter Bet. U.S. and Japan, 159, 160, 162); The visit of the Japanese embassy to the United States was preceded by the Japanese war steamer Kandinamarrah, sent by the government of Japan to signalize their approach. She arrived at San Francisco on the 17th of March, and proceeded soon afterwards to the navy yard at Mare Island for repairs. Captain Cunningham, anticipating the wishes of the Department, promptly gave her every facility the yard afforded. The admiral, captain, officers and crew were appropriately and comfortably quartered in the Public buildings until the Kandinamarrah was repaired and ready again for their reception. The Admiral expressed himself highly gratified, and tendered payment of the expenses, which Captain Cunningham, however, declined to receive. The Kandinamarrah left the navy yard for San Francisco on the 1st of May, and soon afterwards departed for Japan. (An. Rep. Sec. Navy, 1860); "The Japanese steam corvette Candinamarruh has been in the dry-dock at Mare Island Navy Yard and been put in complete order free of charge, Commodore Cunningham explaining that while he had no actual authority to render this accommodation, he felt sure he was but carrying out the intentions of his Government in doing for the Japanese steamer all that he could do for an American man-of-war." (Nat. Intell., April 17, 1860); there are no muster rolls in M. C. Arch. for the J. Fenimore Cooper;

273. Continued.

Johnston, China and Japan, 310; The Candimar sailed from Uraga on Feb. 9, 1860. (Johnston, China and Japan, 327); "The first of these missions visited the United States in 1860, in the last year of President Buchanan, and has been but lightly touched upon in the histories. The envoys and their suite came in the U.S.S. Powhatan, and at the same time came the Japanese steamship Kanrin Maru, under Captain Katsu, the organizer of the modern Japanese Navy." (Gowen, Outline Hist. Japan, 302-303); "The Japanese steam corvette Kandinmarro, which left her anchorage off our city on Saturday morning at nine o'clock, arrived at Mare Island before twelve * * * The Kandinmarro was boarded, in anchoring by Captain Mc Dougal, Captain-of-the-Yard * * * one of the three-story brick buildings, surrounded by a garden, having been prepared, by order of the Commodore [Cunningham], for the reception of the Japanese Admiral and officers, they took up their quarters there * * *. Yesterday, the Admiral and Officers went to Vallejo, where, by invitation of Capt. Frisbee, son-in-law of Gen. Vallejo, they took a long ride through a fine agricultural district." (San Francisco paper quoted in Nat. Intell., May 14, 1860).

274. Griffis', Townsend Harris, 322-323; Mitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. and Japan, 76-80; "Dan Ketch (Japanese name said to be Dans Kevitch), or, more properly, Dan Kichi, was for some time a companion of Sam. After staying some years in China and America, he returned home, served as an interpreter in the British Legation, and in 1860, as we have seen in the course of our narration, he fell a victim to a ronin's sword." (Mitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. and Japan, 157-159); half a dozen Japanese with drawn swords attacked Houskan, who was armed with only a hunting whip. He was carried to American Legation. (Black, Young Japan, I, 56-57); Others were killed. In January, 1860 "Dankitchi who having been years before shipwrecked on a foreign shore, America, had returned to his country the moment he could do so under the protection of a treaty power, on the opening of the ports. He was employed as an interpreter at the English Legation by Mr. Alcock," who by so doing hoped to protect him. Stabbed to death with a short sword as he stood near the flag-staff of the British Legation at Yedo in broad daylight. (Black, Young Japan, I, 46); Dankutci, Japanese linguist to the British Legation, was murdered by Japanese assassins, 29th Jan. 1860. (Adams, Hist. Japan, I, 132); Bayard Taylor, Japan in Our Day, 25-27.

275. Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXVII, 402.

276. Stribling on Hartford at Shanghai to Sec. Navy, 28, May 1860, East India Squad Let Bk, Navy Arch.
277. Stribling to Sec. Navy, 3 Oct, 1860, East India Squad Let Bk, Navy Arch.
278. Muster Rolls, M. C. Arch; there are no muster rolls in M. C. Arch. of the Saginaw.
279. Stribling on Hartford at Hong Kong to Sec. Navy, 15 Nov. 1860, East India Squad Let Bk, Navy Arch; see also Nav. Inst. Proc., XXXVII, 402-403.
280. Stribling on Hartford at Hong Kong to Sec. Navy, 27 Nov. 1860, East India Squad Let Bk, Navy Arch.
281. Harris to Stribling, 7 Nov. 1860, East India Squad Let Bk, Navy Arch.
282. M. C. Arch.
283. M. C. Arch.
284. See Treaty; Harris to Commodore Josiah Tattnall, 4 Sept. 1858, Senate Ex. Doc. No. 25, 36th Cong., 1st Sess. pp. 3-4.
285. Harris to Tattnall, 4 Sept. 1858, Senate Ex. Doc. No. 25, 36th Cong., 1st Sess; Captain Algernon S. Taylor of the Marines, was detailed to escort the Embassy; It was the first formal mission sent by Japan to a foreign country. Several Japanese had visited Rome about 1528 but "without any governmental authority." (Nat. Intell., August 6, 1860, 3; see also An Rep. Sec. Navy, 1860, 17; Nat. Intell., Feb. 1, April 20, 1860; II Maclay, Hist. Navy, 132); "Aside from interest and great commercial expectation, there is something fresh and novel in the interchange of civilities about to occur between the Mongols and Caucasians. The Empire of Japan is old, but only once since the days of Marco Paulo has a Japanese ever visited any other than Asiatic shores. That was long ago, in the year 1584, when the Catholic religion had gained so strong a hold in the Asiatic Archipelago that an embassy was sent to Rome and Spain. It is related that this embassy traversed Rome and Spain, and returned, as we hope their more modern kin will, highly delighted with what they had seen and heard." (Nat. Intell., May 9, 1860); The Committee appointed by the Ethnological Society of New York to hold an interview with the Scientific members of the Japanese Embassy have furnished their official report, from which we make the following extracts: The subject of an

285. Continued.

embassy, alleged to have been sent from Japan to Rome, A. D. 1538, was broached, Matsumoto stated emphatically that no formal mission to a foreign country ever occurred previous to the one of which he is accredited to the United States he observed that some 278 years ago several young men, connections and representatives of three princes, visited Rome, but without any governmental authority. (Nat. Intell., Aug. 6, 1860); this is "the second Embassy which has ever proceeded from Japan to a foreign nation." (Nat. Intell., May 14, 1860).

286. Harris to Tattnall, 2 Feb. 1859, Senate Ex. Doc. No. 25, 36th Cong., 1st Sess.; "The departure of the Japanese Embassy has been postponed" wrote Mr. Harris to Commodore Tattnall on March 29, 1859. (Harris to Tattnall, 29 March 1859, East India Squad Let. Bk, Navy Arch.)

287. Harris to Sec. State Lewis Cass, 23 March 1859, Senate Ex. Doc. No. 25, 36th Cong., 1st Sess.; "Captain Nicholson took me up to Kanagawa and on the 19th I signed a convention * * *" (Harris to Tattnall, 29 March 1859, East India Squad Let Bk, Navy Arch); On Feb. 14, 1859 the Mississippi sailed from Hong Kong for Japan to embark the Japanese Embassy. (Johnston, China and Japan, 186); "Preparations were now made for our immediate departure [from Hong Kong] for Japan but, just as they were completed, an order was received from the Navy Department to go to Singapore for John E. Ward etc. Tattnall sent the Germantown to Japan to tell the Mississippi of the change of plans. The Powhatan left Hong Kong on March 1, 1859 towing the Germantown. (Johnston, China and Japan, 187-188); Fog delayed and the Powhatan towed the Germantown out of Hong Kong on March 4, 1859. (id. 188).

288. An. Rep. Sec. Navy, Isaac Toucey, Dec. 2, 1859, p. 1148; Townsend Harris, in June, 1859 visited Shanghai in the Mississippi, visited the Powhatan on June 14, 1859. (Johnston, China and Japan, 227-228); "The excitement on board the Powhatan was so intense, that the tops and masts were lined with eager gazers, and as I had been directed to have 200 men prepared to land at a moment's notice, I ordered the heavy launches to be got ready for hoisting out for that purpose. The work was performed in less time than it ever had been, though it proved to be unnecessary." (Johnston, China and Japan, 240); The Powhatan reached Woosung on August 22, 1859. The Mississippi had returned from Japan where she had been sent to convey Harris from Simoda to Yedo. (Johnston, China and Japan, 277); Mr. Ward boarded the Powhatan on September 17, 1859 and sailed for Nagasaki,

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Japan on the 18th (4th trip). Arrived three days later at Nagasaki. One day there and sailed on Sept. 22 for Yedo, leaving the Germantown at Nagasaki. (Johnston, China and Japan, 279); The Governor of Nagasaki called on Mr. Ward aboard the Powhatan on Sept. 29, 1859. (Johnston, China and Japan, 282); "Kanagawa is immediately opposite Yokohama." (Johnston, China and Japan, 287); The Powhatan with Mr. Ward on board sailed from Nagasaki on Sept. 29, 1859 and arrived on Oct. 3, 1859 at Kanagawa anchoring off Yokohama. (Johnston, China and Japan, 283); On Oct. 4, 1859 the Powhatan left Yokohama for Yedo. (Johnston, China and Japan, 290); "Remained at anchor off the Yedo forts from the 5th to the 10th of October." (*id.* 300); On Oct. 10, 1859 the Powhatan returned from Yedo to Kanagawa Mr. Ward remaining there to be presented to the Prime Minister. He rejoined the ship the next day after riding 16 miles on horseback from Yedo. (Johnston, China and Japan, 300); The Powhatan sailed from Kanagawa on October 12, 1859 and anchored off Woosung on October 17. (Johnston, China and Japan, 300); The Powhatan sailed from Woosung on October 25, 1859 and arrived in Yokohama Bay on October 31, 1859. The Governor of Kanagawa visited the Powhatan on November 9, 1859. She left Kanagawa for Yedo returning to Kanagawa on the 11th. Sailed for Hong Kong on the 12th and arrived at Hong Kong on the 20th. (Johnston, China and Japan, 303).

289. Cass to Harris, 30 April 1859, Senate Ex. Doc. No. 25, 36th Cong, 1st Sess.

290. Senate Ex. Doc. No. 25, 36th Cong. 1st Sess; a letter dated Oct. 31, 1859 by Harris to C. H. Smith, barque Onward pub. in Nat. Intell., Jan. 11, 1860 states that "the Japanese Embassy will embark for the United States on the 23d of February next. It will consist of two Chief Ambassadors, eighteen officials of various ranks, fifty attendants and servants, in all seventy persons. * * *"; "On the evening of the 10th, as we lay in the port of Yokohama, preparing to sail in the morning, and about fifteen miles distant from Jeddo, a fire broke out in that direction, which seemed to cover a large space, and to be nearer than Jeddo, and, as we concluded, was consuming some town or village, which are numberless around Jeddo. The scene was magnificent, however melancholy, and resembled, as I imagined, the flames sent up from the top of the great mountain Fusi Ami, (clearly in sight, and 16,000 feet high,) in the days of its activity as a volcano. Leaving in the morning we had not time to receive any information, but have since learnt it was the Imperial Palace itself,

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in Jeddo, which was destroyed." (Nat. Intell., Feb. 22, 1860 quoting letter dated December 12, 1859 of a correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce); See Black, Young Japan, I, 45 for fire in Foreign Quarters on January 5, 1860; See also Nitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. and Japan, 159-162; Griffis', Townsend Harris, 322-323; On November 20, 1859 the Powhatan anchored near the Hartford at Hong Kong. Tattnall transferred the squadron to Stribling. The sloop-of-war Germanatown arrived at Hong Kong with Ward aboard on the 21st. (Germanatown sailed for home on Dec. 17, 1859). On December 31, 1859 the Powhatan sailed from Hong Kong and reached Yokuhama on January 11, 1860. (Johnston, China and Japan, 309); The Hartford arrived at Hong Kong on Nov. 9, 1859. The Powhatan had gone "from Shanghai to Japan". "There appears to be no doubt here about the * * * between the Chinese and the allies [France and Great Britain] being renewed. Authentic information has been received of the determination of the allies to send a large force to punish the Chinese for the affair at the Pei-ho" etc. (Stribling on the Hartford at Hong Kong, to Sec. Navy, 12 Nov. 1859, East India Squad. Let. Bk., Navy Arch.)

291. Tattnall to Harris, 11 Nov. 1859, Senate Ex. Doc. No. 25, 36th Cong., 1st Sess.

292. Tattnall to Sec. Navy, 26 Nov. 1859, East India Squad. Let Bk., Navy Arch.

293. Poore, Perley's Rem., 31; Nat. Intell., May 24, 1860.

294. East India Squad Let Bk, 203, Navy Arch; Tattnall decided to go to Japan. (Tattnall to Sec. Navy, 30 Aug. 1859, East India Squad Let Bk, Navy Arch).

295. Nat. Intell., April 28, 1860.

296. Johnston's "China and Japan," p. 271, quoted by Jones in his "Tattnall," 117-118.

297. Nat. Intell., April 28, 1860; Johnston, China and Japan, 313.

298. M. C. Arch.

299. Senate Ex Doc No 25, 36th Cong, 1st Sess, p. 12; Johnston, China and Japan, 325; see also Nitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. and Japan, 159-162; who states that there was a Chief ambassador and a Vice Ambassador, three interpreters, among whom was the far-famed "Tommie", three physicians, and fifty-two attendants including barbers,

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pike-bearers, etc. making a total of 71 persons; Manjiro Nakahana drifted away from Japan in 1841 and marooned for six months on rocky islet from which he was taken off by John Howland and christened John Mung. Visited United States with Mission in 1860 (Gowen, Outline Hist. Japan, 291); Griffis' Townsend Harris, 322-323; Nat. Intell., Jan. 11, 1860 pub. letter of Townsend Harris of October 21, 1859; Nat. Intell., April 20, 1860 gives names of all officials; "Tommy" present (Johnston, China and Japan, 353).

300. Jones, Life of Commodore Tattnall, 120-123.

301. An. Rep. Sec. Navy, 1860, 17; Tattnall to Sec. Navy, 31 March 1860, East India Squad Let Bk, Navy Arch; Nat. Intell., April 17, 20, 23, 1860; See also East India Squad Let Bk, 206-207, Navy Arch; Nitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. and Japan, 159-162; "The British Consul General has made an official communication to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Japan, reflecting on certain officers of the Powhatan in obtaining Itzabus from the Custom House. On my arrival here, I directed that no claim on the part of this Ship, or officially by any officer should be made on the Custom House, and that each officer should stand upon the same platform as any other American citizen on shore. I desire that you will inform me whether any demand has been made on the Custom House. Officially, or in contravention of this understanding. The Powhatan with the Japanese Commissioners on board is detained for your reply, therefore I request you to make it as soon as possible." (Tattnall to Governor of Kanagawa, Feb. 10, 1860, East India Squad Let Bk, Navy Arch.); Johnston, China and Japan, 327-334; "The Japanese Ministers to New York were to have sailed before this time in the Powhatan" ("Overland China Mail," Hong Kong, March 15, 1860 quoted in Nat. Intell., May 14, 1860).

302. Nat. Intell., April 28, 1860.303. Jones, Life of Commodore Tattnall, 120-123.

304. Nat. Intell., May 7, 1860; On the day previous to his departure, Commodore Tattnall was presented with a letter signed by the British residents who owing to shortness of visit were prevented from tendering him a public demonstration. The letter concluded with this paragraph: "In conclusion, we pray that your life may be long spared to the credit and honor of your country, and that you may reap that reward so justly due to one who has so signally and gallantly proved that 'blood is

304. Continued.

thicker than water." (Jones, "Tattnall", 120-121); This letter is probably the origin of Tattnall's famous expression alleged to have been exclaimed by him in 1859 when, aboard the Tooy-wan in the Pei-ho, he went to the assistance of the British. Lieutenant Johnston, in his "China and Japan" p. 87, wrote that Tattnall replied, "Blood is thicker than water," to one who warned him that he was being unneutral. Licut. Johnston must have seen this letter at Honolulu and when he later wrote his book (pub. at Philadelphia, 1860) put the words in Tattnall's mouth; "touched at Honolulu" (An. Rep. Sec. Navy, 1860) Lt. James D. Johnston was Exec. Off. of Powhatan; At Honolulu. "Capt. Taylor, of the Marine Guard of the Powhatan, had been charged by the Flag Officer with the duty of providing for the comfort and accommodations of the Embassy, and he was sent on shore immediately to procure suitable quarters for it during the stay of the ship in the harbor. He succeeded in hiring an entire hotel for this purpose, and returned to the ship in the course of 2 or 3 hours, the Embassy was landed and conveyed to their new home, receiving a parting salute of 15 guns as they left the ship. * * * Kamohamoha IV, King of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands," hastened to offer the Embassy a palace of Mr. Wyllic but the Embassy declined and remained at the hotel. But they used this palace the "Dudoit House" for levees and receptions. Stayed at the hotel three days and returned to the Powhatan. (Johnston, China and Japan, 349-350); On March 9, 1860 Commissioner Borden, Commodore Tattnall, the Embassadors, and several officers of the Powhatan were presented to Kamohamoha IV. (Johnston, China and Japan, 350-351); On March 14, 1860 Mr. Borden gave a splendid Ball at the Dudoit House. (Johnston, China and Japan, 356); The Japanese were unable to fathom the mysteries of the ladies dresses. (Johnston, China and Japan, 354); King Kamohamoha IV called on Commodore Tattnall and the Japanese Embassy on the Powhatan on March 17, 1860. The yards were manned, a 21 gun salute fired and Marines presented arms. (Johnston, China and Japan, 357); The Powhatan sailed from Honolulu on March 18, 1860 and arrived at San Francisco on March 29, 1860. (Johnston, China and Japan, 357).

305. Nat. Intell., April 20, 1860; The Powhatan went to the Navy Yard, Mare Island. Active and Shubrick took the Japanese Embassy to San Francisco. Cunningham was wounded by the salute. The freedom of the City was extended to the Japanese. (Johnston, China and Japan, 358-359); The presents of San Francisco were put on board the Candimar. (Johnston, China and Japan, 360);

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Landing at San Francisco on March 9, the envoys were warmly received, the Board of Supervisors of the city taking occasion to express "the earnest wish that the amicable relations happily existing between the Imperial Government of Japan and the United States of America and their people, may be perpetuated and productive of great and mutual advantages." (Gowen, Outline Hist. Japan, 302-303).

306. Tattnall to Sec. Navy Isaac Toucey, 31 March 1860, East India Squad. Let Bk, 206-207 and see also 137; Nitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. and Japan, 159-162; An. Rep. Sec. Navy, 1860, 17; Nat. Intell., April 17, 20, 1860.

307. Nat. Intell., April 20, 1860 quoting San Francisco Times, April 2, 1860.

308. Tattnall to Toucey, 31 March 1860, East India Squad Let Bk, 206-207, Navy Arch; Tattnall arrived at New York on S.S. Northern Light in advance of Embassy. (Nat. Intell. April 30, 1860); "I proceeded in the mail steamer of the 5th April [1860], accompanied by Commodore Tattnall and Captain Taylor - the former desiring to precede the Embassy in their arrival at Washington as a matter of expediency to the Government, and the latter having been detailed by him to escort the Embassadors across the Isthmus of Panama and to the U.S." (Johnston, China and Japan, 361).

309. Nat. Intell., April 17, 1860.

310. Nat. Intell., April 23, 1860; The Powhatan sailed from Mare Island on April 5, 1860 the Independence firing a same day. Sailed from San Francisco on April 7, 1860. (Johnston, China and Japan, 361); The Powhatan steamed out of San Francisco Bay on April 7, 1860 as the fort on Alcatraz Island fired 17 guns. (Johnston, China and Japan, 361). salute. Reached San Francisco on the

310¹ The Powhatan arrived at Panama April 23, 1860 and received salute fired by the U.S.S. Lancaster and welcome by Flag Officer Montgomery. "Captain Gardner of the steam frigate Roanoke and Captain Taylor of the Marine Corps, went over from Aspinwall" to conduct them across. (Johnston, China and Japan, 363-364); The Embassy left the Powhatan, Lancaster and Saranac at Panama. On reaching Aspinwall the boats of the Roanoke and frigate Sabine conveyed them to the Roanoke. "Commodore McCluney's barge took the lead, conveying the six principal officials, Captain Gardner, of the Roanoke, and Captain Taylor." Received with honors on Roanoke. the Powhatan under a 21 gun salute of

310¹. Continued.

- "Marines presented arms." Sailed on April 26, 1860. (Johnston, China and Japan, 364-365).
311. An. Rep. Sec. Navy 1860, 17; The Roanoke stopped at Porto Bello for water and sailed for New York on the 27th. Arrived at Sandy Hook on May 9, 1860. Orders received to go to Hampton Roads and arrived there on May 13, 1860. (Johnston, China and Japan, 365-366).
312. Muster Rolls, M.C. Arch.
313. Nat. Intell., April 30, 1860; Jones, Life of Commodore Tattnall, 120-123; "I have arrived here on duty in advance of the Japanese Embassy. I deem it important to communicate personally with the Department in relation to their reception. I await here for orders. The Embassy will arrive about the 12th of May." (Telegram of Tattnall at N.Y. to Sec. Navy, 28 April 1860, Capt. Lot. Bk, II, Navy Arch); "I left the Powhatan at San Francisco and proceeded to Panama by Mail Steamer. * * *" (Tattnall at "Astor House," N.Y., to Sec. Navy, 28 April 1860, Capt. Lot. Bk, II, Navy Arch); "I beg leave to ask, if you approve my course in coming here in advance of the Japanese Embassy, that you will approve my actual expenses from San Francisco to New York" etc. (Tattnall to Sec. Navy, 7 May 1860, Capt. Lot. Bk, II, Navy Arch); On May 7, 1860 Tattnall again explains to Sec. Navy why he came in advance of the Japanese Embassy. (Capt. Lot. Bk., II, Navy Arch). See also Note 308.
- 313¹. Johnston, China and Japan, 366-368.
314. Nat. Intell., May 16, 1860, publishing a description from the Baltimore American.
315. M. C. Arch.
316. An. Rep. Sec. Navy, 1860, 17; Nitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. and Japan, 159-162; Denison, Illus. Hist. of the World, 668. They were received at the Navy Yard by the Navy, Marines and Militia and escorted to Willard's Hotel. (Poore, Perley's Rem., 31-34; "The arrival of the browned Asiatics was made a gala occasion in the Capitol. Half the town repaired to the Barracks to witness the debarkation of the strange and gorgeously apparellled voyagers from the gaily decorated vessel." (Mrs Clay's "A Belle of the Fifties", III). See also Nat. Intell., April 17, 20, 23, May 24, 1860); For "The First Japanese Mission to America" see Herbert H. Gowen in Washington Historical Quarterly, Jan., 1925, XVI, 8-16; From San Francisco the envoys went to Panama and thence to Wash-

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ington where they were entertained at the Willard Hotel and, on May 17, received by the President and Secretary Cass. The diary of Murakami, one of the envoys, is full of amused and interested appreciation of all the new things to which they were introduced, from "the group dance of both sexes" (ball) at Washington to the presentation of a handsome watch to each by the Walton Company of New York. The mission to Great Britain and other European countries was dispatched more than a year later, leaving Yokohama in H.B.M.S. Odin on January 23, 1862. (Gowen, Outline Hist. Japan, 302-303); "Some time before eleven o'clock yesterday morning the fine new steamer Philadelphia was descried dashing up the river * * *. At a quarter to twelve o'clock she arrived at the Navy Yard wharf with her charge, the Ambassadors of a Power * * * as the hour of 12, noon, had been appointed for the ceremonial of debarkation and landing, the Embassy remained on board the Philadelphia * * * Captain Dupont. Mayor Berret * * * Numerous members of both Houses of Congress were interspersed through the assemblage in the Navy Yard. * * * A double line had been formed, commencing at the gangway of the boat * * * lower part of which consisted of the corporate authorities, naval officers, and citizens, but further on of the United States Marines and the Volunteer Military * * * Commodore Buchanan * * * welcomed the Embassy * * * cortege took up their march towards the city * * * The military consisted of * * * a detachment of the Marine Band * * *" (Nat. Intell., May 15, 1860).

317. Nitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. and Japan, 159-162; Denison, Illus. Hist. of World, 668; Poore, Perley's Rem. 31-34; see Quar. Columbia (Washington D.C.) Hist. Soc., Jan., 1925; Nat. Intell., May 9, 14, 1860; II Singleton, 59; The Japanese Embassy stayed at the Willard Hotel. (Johnston, China and Japan, 368).

318. Nat. Intell., April 24, 1860.

319. Sec. Navy to Harris, 16 May 1860, M. C. Arch.

320. Nitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. and Japan, 159-162; Griffis' Townsend Harris, 322-325; On May 16, 1860 the Japanese Embassy held an interview with the Secretary of State. (Johnston, China and Japan, 370); On May 17, 1860 the Japanese Embassy called on the President. "They were conveyed in open carriages, having mounted policemen in front and rear, while the Marines and Ordnance men marched on each side of the vehicles." (Johnston, China and Japan, 371).

320¹. Johnston, China and Japan, 371.

321. Nat. Intell., May 18, 1860; See also Nat. Intell., May 15, 1860; Records of the Columbia Hist. Soc., XXVIII, 98. Official reception at White House on May 17, 1860. At Willard's "the United States Marines, Ordnance Guards, and Marine Band were drawn up in the middle of Fourteenth Street * * * the procession moved forward down Fourteenth Street to the President's House. The Marine Band preceded, followed by the Ordnance men, the United States Marines forming a line on each side of the carriages * * * reception of the Embassy by the President was twelve o'clock * * * The Officers of the Army and Navy entered about eleven * * *" (Nat. Intell., May 18, 1860); "The Secretary of the Navy desires the Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps to appear in full uniform at the President's reception of the Japanese Embassy on (tomorrow) Wednesday," May 16, 1860. (Nat. Intell., May 15, 1860).

322. Nat. Intell., May 18, 1860.

323. Nat. Intell., May 18, 1860.

324. M. C. Arch.

325. M. C. Arch.; "The Ambassadors greatly enjoyed the afternoon when they went to hear the Marine Band play on the President's Grounds." (II Singleton, 61); "Take them to the Navy Yard. Take them to the Capitol, while the Senate and House of Representatives are both in session. Take them to the southern portico of the White House, that they may hear the music of the Marine Band, see the people in their holiday attire, and marvel at his 'Majesty' the President moving among them as an equal and friend." (T.H.S. in Nat. Intell., June 4, 1860); "The Japanese Embassy was represented on Saturday evening [May 19, 1860] at the open air concert by the Marine Band, in the President's Grounds, by some eight or ten of their number. During the performance of the music they occupied the balcony of the semi-circular colonnade on the South side of the house" (Nat. Intell., May 21, 1860).

326. Nat. Intell., May 23, 1860.

327. Nat. Intell., May 24, 1860; Johnston, China and Japan, 377; "Carusi's May Ball, as conducted at Willards' Hall on Wednesday evening, [May 23, 1860] was one of the most successful ever given here. The floor was garnished with floral devices of great taste and beauty, with the Japanese and American shields painted at alternate

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corners. A large number of the Japanese staying at the hotel mixed with the gay and youthful dancers, and were exceedingly gratified with the scene, at the same time that they contributed not a little to the pleasure of the young Votaries of Terpsichore and their numerous parents and friends who were present." (Nat. Intell., 26 May, 1860).

328. Nat. Intell., May 26, 1860; When the Japanese were received at the Navy Yard, Washington the "Marines (were) drawn up at present arms." (Buchanan, by Lewis, p. 156); Johnston, China and Japan, 377-378.

328¹/₂. Nat. Intell., May 31, 1860, 4.

329. Nat. Intell., June 6, 1860; Johnston, China and Japan, 378.

329¹/₄. Nat. Intell., June 6, 1860; On June 15, 1860 the Japanese Embassy left, under a 17 gun salute, on a special train for Baltimore. They left the next morning for Philadelphia. (Johnston, China and Japan, 379-380).

329¹/₂. The Japanese Embassy arrived in Philadelphia on June 16, 1860. At Philadelphia "as the procession neared the hotel, the crowd became unmanageable; an immense police force was on duty near this point, and they were assisted in their efforts to clear a passage and preserve order by United States Marines" etc. (Johnston, China and Japan, 383); Visited New York. (id. 389); Sailed on June 30, 1860 on the Niagara (id. 389); On the 13th of February, 1860, the embassy, consisting of seventy-one persons left Yokohama in the Powhatan to the United States arriving in Washington May 14, 1860. The English copy of the Perry treaty had been burned in Yedo in 1858, and one of their objects was to obtain a fresh transcript. The writer's first sight and impression of the Japanese was obtained, when these cultivated and dignified strangers visited Philadelphia, where they received the startling news of the assassination in Yedo, March 23d of their chief Ii, by Mito rōnins. (Griffis', M. C. Perry, 417-420).

330. Nitobe, Inter. Bet. U.S. and Japan, 159-162; Denison Illus. Hist. of World, 668; Nat. Intell., Oct. 8, 1860, 3, Oct. 24, 1860, 3; An. Rep. Sec. Navy, 1860, 17; Schley, 45 Years Under the Flag, 11-18; "The Japanese Ambassadors were received on board" the Niagara at New York, June 29, 1860. She weighed anchor at 12:30 p.m. June 30, 1860. "The Japanese complain very much of want of room. I have no further space to assign them, as the

330. Continued.

Orlop Deck is filled with baggage and presents, which deprives the Coal Heavers and Firemen of their usual quarters. Five of the guns are entirely useless and the efficiency of the ship as a man-of-war is destroyed. It is due to myself to state this. We have no condensing apparatus. (the only Steamer I believe without one). I shall make as few stoppages as possible." (Captain William W. McKean (C.O. of Niagara) to Sec. Navy, 30 June 1860, Capt. Let. Bk, II, Navy Arch.); On June 29, 1860 the U.S. Steam frigate Niagara sailed from New York. Her Marine officers were 1st Lt. Israel Green and 2d Lt. Geo. Butler. Cruised to China and Japan [not via Hawaii on West trip] carried presents to Japan. Licut-Col. Ripley of the Army and Licut. H. A. Wise of the Navy were on board in charge of the presents. Arrived at Tokio (Yeddo) on Nov. 8, 1860. (Schley, 45 years under the Flag, 11, 18); Accident to U.S.S. Niagara (Nat. Intell., May 28, 1860).

331. Muster Rolls, M. C. Arch.; "You will proceed to New York and report yourself on the 10th Inst. to Commodore Breese as the officer to command the Guard of the U.S.S. Niagara, that is about to sail on an independent cruise, to take the Japanese Embassy home." (Col. Comdt. John Harris to 1st Lt. Israel Green, 2 May 1860, M.C.Arch.)

332. Schley, 45 Years Under the Flag, 11-21; Nat. Intell., Oct. 8, 1860.

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Table 1. Summary of the results of the analysis of variance for the effect of the treatment on the response of the subjects to the test. The results are presented in the following table. The first column shows the treatment, the second column shows the response, and the third column shows the standard error of the mean. The fourth column shows the t-value, and the fifth column shows the probability of the results being due to chance.

Treatment	Response	Standard Error of the Mean	t-value	Probability of the results being due to chance
Control	1.0	0.1	10.0	0.0001
1.0	1.1	0.1	11.0	0.0001
2.0	1.2	0.1	12.0	0.0001
3.0	1.3	0.1	13.0	0.0001
4.0	1.4	0.1	14.0	0.0001
5.0	1.5	0.1	15.0	0.0001
6.0	1.6	0.1	16.0	0.0001
7.0	1.7	0.1	17.0	0.0001
8.0	1.8	0.1	18.0	0.0001
9.0	1.9	0.1	19.0	0.0001
10.0	2.0	0.1	20.0	0.0001

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4.0	1.4	0.1	14.0	0.0001
5.0	1.5	0.1	15.0	0.0001
6.0	1.6	0.1	16.0	0.0001
7.0	1.7	0.1	17.0	0.0001
8.0	1.8	0.1	18.0	0.0001
9.0	1.9	0.1	19.0	0.0001
10.0	2.0	0.1	20.0	0.0001